CHEMICAL BUYERS OUTLOOK IN THIS ISSUE

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET WEEKLY

September 7, 1959

PUBLISHED IN TWO SECTIONS
Section I

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Monsanto Is Centralizing

Monsanto Chemical Company has completed plans for the consolidation of its research activities at the site of its headquarters at Creve Couer (St. Louis) Mo.

According to Monsanto, a building complex occupying about 400,000 square feet and consisting of two laboratories and supporting facilities, such as analytical laboratories, a library, glass blowing facilities and other services, will be constructed in the initial phase. Utilities and other special services will be provided from two separate structures.

Monsanto has zeroed in on 1961 for completion.

The way the firm sees it, most of the company's research will eventually be centered at the new site. As part of the initial program, the new center will provide research facilities for the inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals, research and engineering, plastics and Lion Oil Company divisions.

According to Charles Allen Thomas, Monsanto president, however, "divisional research efforts will remain under the direction of the research directors of the individual divisions."

About the reasons for the Monsanto move, Mr. Thomas says: "By centralizing this type of work at the general offices location we will be able to effect many efficiencies and economies. There are also many benefits to be gained in having our research people in close proximity to our administrative head quarters.

"In addition," he adds, "there is the important intellectual stimulus which may be found in a group working together rather than at separate locations."

At present the firm's research activities are widely scattered at locations at El Dorado, Ark.; Texas City, Tex.; Akron, Ohio; Nitro, W. Va.; Santa Clara, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; Dayton, Ohio; Everett, Mass.; Miamisburg, Ohio; Anniston, Ala., and Dayton, Ohio.

Plans for the new center allow for further expansion in successive phases which may take as long as fifteen years for completion.

Purchasing Agents on the Strike: As Steel Goes, So Go the Chemicals

It all depends on the steel strike. That is the way the chemical purchasing agents are viewing the coming fourth business quarter. The men who buy the chemicals think that if the steel workers don't get back to work soon it will not only be the steel industry that will feel the pains of shutdown, but it will be all industry. Coaltar-derived chemicals will have a top spot on the scarcity list if the strike continues much longer, and it will hardly be possible to sustain the current levels of production because of a lack of raw materials, say the P.A.'s.

But, if the strike can be brushed aside for a moment, the purchasing agents like the way things look. They say that the overall picture is one of boom and that there appear to be no indications of a slackening off. In fact, they think that if the economy is not knocked backwards by a continued strike, there should be a definite boom in the quarter. In fact, they say that everything is there for a steadily improving 1959 if the steel situation doesn't gum up the economic machine.

Purchasing agents are looking at the steel strike with one eye and the coming fourth quarter with the other. Just what they see is to be found in the "Chemical Outlook" department, which is section II of this issue of OPD.

Looking at the general picture, the buyers think that a steel strike, if it continues long enough, will put a curb on the purchasing power of consumers, will bring

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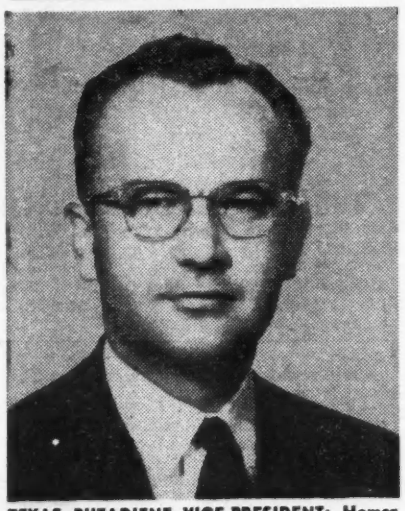

TEXAS BUTADIENE VICE-PRESIDENT: Homer C. Wilson, elected a vice-president of Texas Butadiene & Chemical Corporation, Houston, Tex. He will continue as manager of operations, a position to which he was recently appointed.

Polypropylene Sites Being Studied by Dow

Dow Chemical Company has its eye on several locations on the west coast that might be suitable as sites for a planned polypropylene plant. The Midland, Mich., company says it will be producing material at the projected unit by 1961.

Dr. W. C. Goggin, plastics department manager, reports that the installation will

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Sulfuric Acid Facility Set by Virginia-Carolina

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va., has scheduled a sulfuric acid plant for construction at Nichols, Fla. Building of the structures, by Leonard Construction Company, will begin immediately and has been programmed for completion in June of next year.

The plant, which will use elemental sulfur as a raw material, will have a rated daily capacity of 500 tons and be capable of operating at 600 tons capacity. Slated for use by the unit is Monsanto Chemical Company's vanadium sulfuric acid catalyst. The acid will be used for additional production of phosphate rock, phosphoric acid and fertilizers.

Senate and House Do Not See Eye to Eye on Pollution Law But They're Not Blind, Either

Although the senate and house may not see eye to eye on pollution legislation—either water or air—at the moment, chemical producers need harbor no thoughts that congress has been blinded by the differences and will adjourn without taking final action on legislation to extend the control programs. Everyone, including the administration, favors continuing research into these problems, and it is simply a matter of reconciling disputes between the two houses in the several different bills passed—and these differences are considered by no means insurmountable.

This optimistic outlook was reported last week by aides of the senate and house committees, which have been working on the pollution bills throughout the session following passage by the house of its own version of a bill to extend the air pollution law—the bill, incidently, that has drawn the favor of the chemical industry.

What Differences Revolve Around

The differences revolve around the amounts to be spent and the period of time over which congress is to pledge its support for the research programs. These are the differences:

- HR 7476, which the house passed last week, proposes to extend the air pollution control law for an additional two years with no increase in the $5 million annual ceiling on amounts that can be spent for research. Earlier in the year, the senate had passed its own bill, S 441, providing for a four-year extension and an increase in annual funds to $7.5 million.
- HR 3610, as passed by the house, proposes to increase funds for aiding states and municipalities in construction of sewage treatment works from the present limit of $50 million annually to $100 million a year for ten years. The senate public works committee has proposed to set the ceiling at $80 million annually for a total of $800 million over the next ten years.

The administration is opposed to increasing funds for the sewage treatment program, believing that this is something

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USI VICE-PRESIDENT: Ralph M. Knight, appointed a vice-president of U.S. Industrial Chemicals Company, division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, New York, in which post he will step up USI's long-range polyolefin development program.

Paint Industry Rail Freight Rates Cut Sharply by ICC

A sharply reduced railroad freight rate on movements of paints and related articles in "official" territory was approved late Friday (September 4) by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

They are so-called "incentive" rates being offered by the rail lines to the paint industry to recover traffic that has been lost over the years to the motor carriers. Similar reductions are expected to be made in other freight rate territories of the country.

The new rates have been in suspension since first proposed a year ago and range from 2 cents to 52 cents per hundred pounds lower than existing truck rates, depending upon distances and quantities involved.

The new base rates are subject to a minimum weight of thirty thousand pounds, with incentive rates approximately 10 percent lower than the base rate on the next

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Carbide Is Expanding Its Italian Subsidiary

Union Carbide Corporation is spreading out in Italy. Last week the New York chemical maker and an Italian associate, Societa Edison of Milan, announced plans for doubling the polyethylene capacity of the jointly-owned S.p.A. Celene of Sicily.

At the same time, Union Carbide announced that Celene will expand its petrochemicals activities to include production of ethanol, butanol, 2-ethyl-hexanol and ethanolamines.

The additional polyethylene facilities will be located at Celene's facility now under construction at Priolo, near Syracuse. Plans call for a total annual capaci-

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Hagan Acquires Bruner

Hagan Chemicals & Controls, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., has purchased Bruner Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Bruner will become a wholly-owned subsidiary, effective September 30. Bruner has plants in Los Angeles and Milwaukee.

USI's 1959 Outlook: Sales of $109 Million

Sales of $109 million and a net return after taxes of 10¾ percent of sales. That's the record U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, New York, believes it will make this year.

John E. Bierwirth, chairman of National Distillers, pointed out to the Los Angeles Society of Security Analysts last week that USI's anticipated net return for '59 was topped by only two of sixteen leading chemical companies in the first half of the year. USI now claims to be the twelfth largest chemical firm in the country.

Good News for Chemical Firms: Tax Relief on the Way

Chemical companies, drug manufacturers and other concerns engaged in interstate selling operations have been freed by congress from the threat of multiple state taxation of their profits from this business.

All that remains to make it complete is the signature of President Eisenhower to the enabling legislation (HR 2524)—and this can be expected this week.

Congress moved rapidly to wipe out this threat to interstate businesses by adopting a compromise bill of the conference committee last week that is designed to take some of the sting out of the decisions of the supreme court in the Stockham Valves & Fittings Company and Northwestern Portland Cement Company cases.

As a result, states will be barred by the law from imposing income taxes on corporations which do nothing more than solicit orders from within the state. This means that company salesmen may continue to circulate throughout the country picking up orders and sending them back to their home or regional offices for approval and filling.

Out-of-state corporations will be subject to state taxes on this business in the taxing state only if they maintain offices or warehouses within the state wherein purchase orders are consumated and from which deliveries are made.

The bill that came out of the conference committee and was given final approval for the President's signature is largely the proposal that had previously passed

—Continued on page 56

Gov't Sets Hearing Dates For Lead, Zinc, Fluorspar

Public hearings will be held December 15 by the Tariff Commission on the senate-ordered investigation of the fluorspar industry. Hearings will be held January 12 by the commission on a second resolution of the senate calling upon the commission to investigate conditions in the lead and zinc industries. Both inquiries are designed to bring up to date previous investigations conducted by the commission into these two industries.

The resolutions differ from previous orders of their kind, however, in that they call upon the commission to accompany their reports with recommendations for remedial action.

Reports Due by February 29, March 31

S Res 163 ordering the fluorspar investigation requires the commission to file its report by February 29, 1960. S Res 162 for investigation of lead and zinc calls upon the commission to make its report by March 31, 1960.

If the Tariff Commission finds that domestic producers of fluorspar, lead and zinc are being hurt by the influx of foreign material, it can recommend to the President that the duties be increased or that quotas be established. However, Mr. Eisenhower can ignore these suggestions, if he so chooses.

The resolution calling for a fluorspar probe is the result of a compromise between the senate interior and finance committees.

Earlier in the year, the senate interior committee approved a bill setting up a quota system for fluorspar. However, the finance committee was unhappy about such a measure emanating from the interior group.

The finance unit contended that the establishing of quotas is a money matter and, therefore, properly belongs within its jurisdiction. The interior committee yielded and, as a peace offering, the finance committee agreed to okay a resolution calling for a fluorspar investigation.

The lead-zinc resolution was introduced only a few weeks ago by senators from the western mining bloc after they became convinced that minerals relief legislation has no chance this year.

Linde Establishes A Railroad Dep't

A railroad organization—to be known as the "Oxweld" railroad department — has been established within Linde Company, a New York-based division of Union Carbide Corporation.

Says Linde's president, William B. Nicholson: "The establishment of this department marks an important step forward, and will result in more rapid and efficient application of Linde's products and services to railroad fabrication and maintenance problems."

Bower Makes Plans For Nitrosyl Chloride

To diversify its industrial chemical business, Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has made arrangements to distribute nitrosyl chloride in commercial quantities.

The product will be available initially in 55-pound and 137-pound cylinders, now fully approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the regulations covering containers and shipment of compressed gases.

The company is also considering distributing the material in ton containers and in tankcars.

Nitrosyl chloride is a reactive reddish-brown gas, condensing under atmospheric pressure at 21.6 degrees Fahrenheit.

As both a nitrosating and chlorinating agent, it reportedly has interesting potential uses with olefinic hydrocarbons, including the preparation of useful materials such as methacrylonitrile from basic petroleum products.

Dow to Alcan's Rescue, Will Supply Magnesium

Aluminium Ltd.'s Aluminum Company of Canada is ending its magnesium production indefinitely—and is turning to Dow Chemical Company to help fill its needs.

According to the Canadian firm, it will continue to supply its customers by exchanging aluminum ingots for magnesium with Dow on a pro-rata basis.

An Alcan affiliate, Magnesium Company of Canada, Ltd., which sells magnesium

—*Continued on page 70*

Polyvinyl Expansion Slated By Pantasote Co. of Passaic

The Pantasote Company, Passaic, N. J. is undertaking a major expansion program for the production of polyvinyl resins, compounds and film.

The company has notified the Securities and Exchange Commission in a statement registering a proposed issue of $2.7 million of 6 percent debentures that it plans to triple its present capacity with a new plant schedule to be completed in the second quarter of 1960.

The new plant will cost $1.7 million and is to be located on the company's Passaic property. The remaining funds raised through the stock sale will be used for starting plant operations, working capital, for plant improvement and power facilities, and to retire notes held by four children of Hans Wyman, company president.

The Week's Price Changes

Pyrethrins, Copra, Corn Oil, Bone Glue, Shellac Advanced. Silver, Palm Oil, Tin and Tin Salts, Mercury Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Ammonium nitrate, $1 per ton (p. 40).
Carnauba wax, No. 3 Ceara crude, 4c. per lb. (p. 62).
Refd., 2c. per lb. (p. 62).
Parnahyba, crude, 6c. per lb. (p. 62).
Refd., 2c. per lb. (p. 62).
Yellow, No. 1 Ceara, 7c. per lb. (p. 62).
Parnahyba, 7c. per lb. (p. 62).
Coconut oil, crude, Pac. coast, ¾c. per lb. (p. 62).
New York, ¾c. per lb. (p. 62).
Copra, $10 per ton (p. 62).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 62).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 62).
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 1c. per lb. (p. 57).
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb. (p. 62).
Linseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 62).
Linseed oil acid, 2/10c. per lb. (p. 62).
Linseed oil, 2/10c. per lb. (p. 62).
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Potassium muriate, bulk, 1c. per unit-ton (p. 40).
Pyrethrum liquid, 2 gm. pyrethrins per 100cc., 25c. per gal (p. 40).
Oleoresin, 40c. per lb. (p. 40).
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 2, 1c. per lb. (p. 57).
Soybean oil, crude, 1/10c. per lb. (p. 62).
Refd., 1/10c. per lb. (p. 62).

Prices Reduced

Corn oil foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb. (p. 62).
Cottonseed foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb. (p. 62).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 62).
Fennel oil, sweet, 35c. per lb. (p. 54).
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, 15c. per lb. (p. 54).
Mercury, $3 per flk. (p. 36).
Palm oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 62).
Silver bullion, ¼c. per Troy oz. (p. 36).
Soybean oil, foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb. (p. 62).
Tin, straits, 1c. per lb. (p. 36).
Salts, ½c. per lb. (p. 36).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Sept. 4, 1959	Aug. 28, 1959	Sept. 5, 1958
110.36	109.35	108.75

Uranium Dioxide Plant Hums

Spencer Chemical Company has just put on stream a 100,000-pound-per-year plant to produce uranium dioxide for nuclear fuel use. The unit is located at the company's Jayhawk Works, near Pittsburg, Kan. Announcement that the new plant was in production was made by Harold Dinges, vice-president of the industrial chemicals division, from the company's executive offices in Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Dinges said the new installation would be used primarily to process uranium dioxide at low (5 percent or less) enrichment.

A second and smaller plant, which has been in operation at Jayhawk for over a year, is being used to process materials of higher enrichment, Mr. Dinges said.

At the same time, Harold Lambertus, general manager of nuclear fuels for Spencer, announced the appointment of Dr. William Leaders to direct the technical activities of the company's nuclear fuel operation.

A graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Leaders was technical director for Mallinckrodt Nuclear Corporation prior to joining Spencer.

The new technical director will work with the continuous process developed by Spencer for uranium dioxide manufacture. The process is designed to produce consistently uniform material which can be used by fabricators of nuclear fuel elements with a minimum of process scrap.

IN SPENCER NUCLEAR POST: Dr. William Leaders, formerly technical director of Mallinckrodt Nuclear Corporation, who has joined Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., as technical director of its nuclear fuels department.

Sodium Hydride Prices Reduced by Metal Hydrides

New lower prices for sodium hydride in oil have been announced by Metal Hydrides, Inc., Beverly, Mass.

The new prices are based on quantity purchases, and break down as follows: up to 100 pounds, $2.25 per pound; from 100 to 999 pounds, $1.25; 1,000 pounds and up, $1, and 10,000 pounds in one year, 95 cents.

The prices reflect a 25-cent-per-pound reduction from the old price schedule in each quantity classification. The 10,000-pound-per-year price is a new price category.

Clintwood Buys Building

Clintwood Chemical Company has acquired a building in southwest Chicago for the manufacture of surfactants and fine chemicals. Facilities include indoor storage tanks to handle tank car shipments of raw materials and an elevated temperature room for melting drum quantities of solid materials.

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ASS'T DIRECTOR OF SALES: Lyle E. King, elevated from manager of elastomer sales to assistant director of sales in its elastomer chemicals department by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Gen'l Electric Signs Polymer Patent Pact

General Electric Company has signed a cross-license agreement with Farbenfabriken Bayer Aktiengesellschaft of Germany covering US patent rights of both firms in the polycarbonate polymers field.

According to a GE spokesman, polycarbonates developed independently by the two companies represent an entirely new class of polymers. Says the GE spokesman, the polymers exhibit high impact strength, excellent dimensional stability, superior heat resistance, and good electrical properties.

Discovery in the General Electric research laboratory stemmed from a program of basic polymer research seeking better high temperature organic materials for insulation and structural applications.

Such diversified fields as molding compounds, film, extrusion materials, coatings, fluids, and elastomers, are expected

—Continued on page 70

Titanium Dioxide Maker Schedules Int'l Expansion

British Titan Products Company, Ltd., big world producer of titanium dioxide with headquarters in London, has completed plans for a $39 million expansion of its international facilities.

Celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary last week, the British firm said its program includes extensions of its two United Kingdom facilities and of those in Australia and India, and also includes the establishment of new factories in South Africa and Canada.

Improvements at the units in Britain will entail a 15,000-tons-per-year increase

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Insecticide Research Program Appears to Be a Sure Thing, But Industry Isn't Overjoyed

An expanded program of research by the Department of the Interior into the effects of insecticides on wildlife appears assured now, but without assurances that the research will be conducted in the manner desired by the insecticide industry. Both the senate and house passed bills last week for continuing the investigation that was authorized a year ago, but industry's request that the inquiry be coordinated with those now carried on by the Department of Agriculture, Public Health Service, Food and Drug Administration, land grant colleges and with those of private industry is ignored in the legislation.

Neither is the suggestion referred to in either the reports of the senate and house committees on the two bills that were passed, nor in the floor discussions that preceded their passage.

Simple Amendment to Law

The enabling legislation is a simple amendment to the law of last year that authorized the investigation by the department. Senate bill S 1575 changes the original law to remove the ceiling on the amount of funds that can be spent annually in making the study.

At the present time it is limited to $280,000. The house bill, HR 5813, raises the ceiling at $2,515,000 annually.

Because of this difference, it now becomes necessary to resolve the conflict by either sending the bill to conference where the amounts can be compromised or for the senate to back down and accept the house limitations.

In justification for raising the ceiling of the amount to be spent, Rep. John Dingell of Illinois told the house that the $280,000 authorized originally was only to permit a start to be made in the investigation and was authorized with full knowledge that the time would come when more money would be needed.

He said that preliminary work so far undertaken indicates that the need for protection of wildlife is far greater than suspected and that "vastly increased ef-

—Continued on page 70

Olin Awards Contract For Ethylene Oxide Unit

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation has named Lummus Company to install the Shell ethylene oxide process by the direct oxidation of ethylene at the corporation's Doe Run, Ky., plant.

L. E. Russell, director of marketing for organic chemicals, said the new construction is part of the recently announced $30 million expansion program for the chemicals division.

The new ethylene oxide process is expected to be on stream in October, 1960. Major uses of ethylene oxide are in the manufacture of antifreeze, industrial coolants, hydraulic brake fluids and detergents.

Other segments of the $30 million program for Olin Mathieson include a new sulfamic acid plant at Joliet, Ill., new electrolytic chloride cells at Niagara Falls, N.Y., and other improvements at Doe Run.

AMSCO VICE-PRESIDENT: Leon J. Breton, elected vice-president of American Mineral Spirits Company, Chicago.

Polypropylene Facility Started Up by AviSun

A new 20-million-pound-per-year polypropylene facility has been put on stream by AviSun Corporation at Port Reading, N. J. The new unit, a converted polyethylene line at Koppers Company plant in Port Reading, is operated by Koppers personnel under the technical direction of AviSun, which is leasing the facility from Koppers.

AviSun, which was formed in February, is an equally-owned affiliate of American Viscose Corporation and Sun Oil Company. The firm was incorporated to manufacture and market polypropylene polymer, film and fiber.

According to AviSun, the Port Reading polymer unit is using a process which results in the production of highly isotactic and crystalline polypropylene.

Initially, AviSun is offering two commercial grades of polypropylene: a general purpose grade for injection molders and one for extrusion of monofilaments and fibers.

In addition, AviSun will offer some color formulations. Presently, new poly-

—Continued on page 70

Plastics Plant Sold to Soviets; Hard Line Snap?

The hard line US chemical men tried to hold against selling know-how and equipment to the Soviets has been breached. An American export firm last week announced a $1 million sale to the USSR of machinery for the manufacture of plastic pipe.

And the transaction was signed under the aegis of a Department of Commerce license.

In essence, the sale is a 20-million-pounds-per-year plant that will manufacture rigid and flexible plastic pipe. The Russians will use polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride plastics to make the pipe.

Equipment Only Involved in Sale

Officials of the export firm, Omni Products Corporation, New York, emphasize the fact that the export involves equipment only to make pipe, and not the raw materials.

Delivery of the equipment will begin later this year, Omni says, and should be completed early next year. No site for the facility has been announced. The pipe will be used for irrigational purposes.

While the Department of Commerce won't comment beyond an acknowledgment of its sanction of the transaction, observers in Washington say the okay constitutes no shift in policy. The observers point out that the equipment comes under the heading of "non-strategic" products.

According to Omni, the Russian purchase includes extruders, grinders and dies for a complete production plant. Omni will buy these component parts from various US manufacturers. Principal supplier of the equipment will be the plastics division of National Rubber Machinery Company, Akron, Ohio.

Omni adds that Russian plastics officials first approached the company late last year while at an international plastics exhibition in Chicago. They were touring the country as part of the US-Soviet industrial exchange program.

The chemical industry notes, meanwhile, that its leaders have been attempting to put up a united front for some time in the sale of know-how and equipment for the manufacture of basic materials to the Russians. Manufacturing Chemists' Association has been a particularly outspoken leader in this position.

Tetracycline Development Is Said to Boost Usefulness

Bristol Laboratories, Inc., has what it calls a new and more useful tetracycline.

The organization says its chemists have modified the basic molecular structure of tetracycline, thus recreating a new compound which is reportedly 2,500 times more soluble in body fluids than the parent drug.

Bristol Labs, an affiliate of Bristol-Myers Company, New York, calls the new product "Syntetrin" and says it was especially developed to be administered by injection.

The insolubility of previous forms of tetracycline has sharply limited their usefulness for patients unable to take oral medication, says Bristol.

"Syntetrin" is the result of recent production developments. It is made by employing both synthetic and fermentation technics, which have been used to create new, "tailor made" antibiotic molecules.

Tests have shown that the new antibiotic, "Syntetrin," is not only more readily absorbed by the body following injection, but has a prolonged, twenty-four-hour antibacterial effect, Bristol adds.

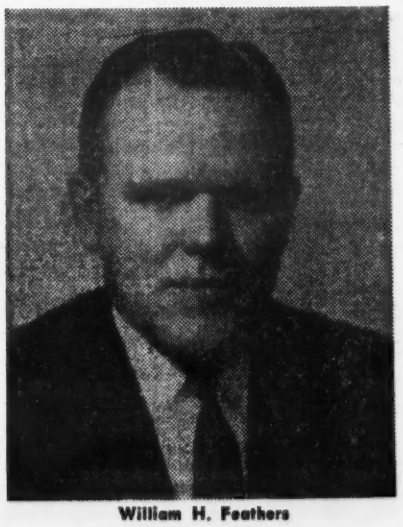
In clinical trials, this quick absorption and lasting effect have been found to give "Syntetrin" a greater antibacterial activity in some patients than that possessed by other tetracyclines, according to the producer. (Tetracycline is marketed by five pharmaceutical companies under various trade names.)

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE
TURN TO PAGE 28a

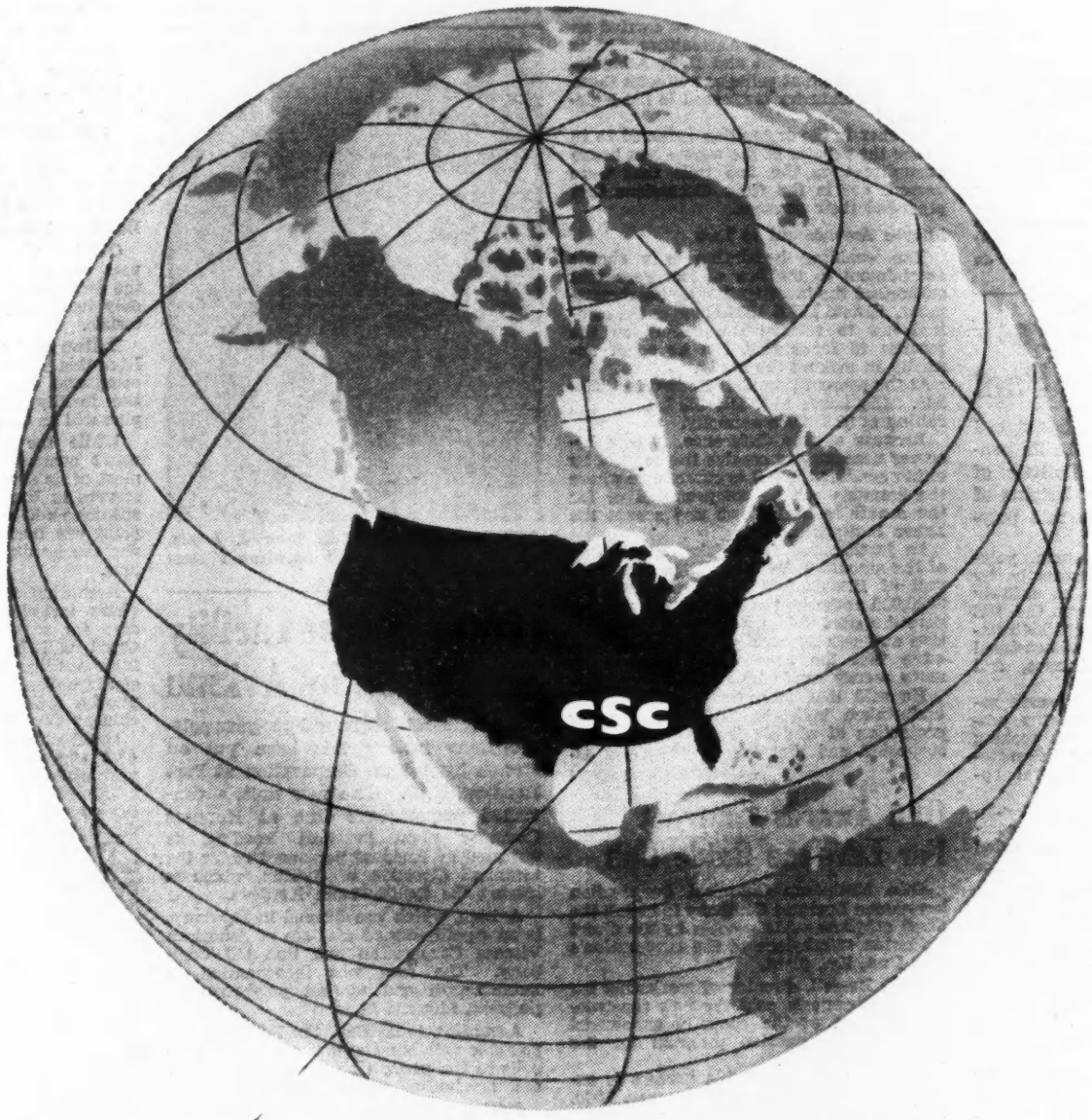
UNION CARBIDE FORMS CONSUMER PRODUCTS COMPANY: Union Carbide Corporation, New York, has formed a new operating division—Union Carbide Consumer Products Company—to expand its consumer products business. The new unit will market "Prestone" and "Eveready" brand products, which have been handled by another Union Carbide division—National Carbide Company. National Carbon will continue to manufacture and market electrodes, arc lighting carbons, brushes for electric motors and other carbon and graphite specialties. Adger S. Johnson, formerly president of National Carbide, has been elected a vice-president of the Union Carbide Corporation and will supervise its consumer product activities. Arthur C. Bryan has been named president of Union Carbide Consumer Products Company and William H. Feathers has been made president of National Carbon.

Adger S. Johnson

Arthur C. Bryan



William H. Feathers



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CSC

Metal Quotas Called Zany

Question: What is an arbitrary allocation of the US lead and zinc markets which functions without regard to economics, efficiency of smelting and refining operations, quality of product, customer service or all the other ordinary elements which make for a compeitive society?

Answer: The US government lead and zinc import quotas.

Six top lead and zinc smelters, banded together to fight the government on its quotas, shot off this definition as the opening gun in a campaign to have them rescinded.

The firms—American Smelting & Refining Company; American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company; Athletic Mining & Smelting Company; Blackwell Zinc Company, Matthiessen & Hegeler Zinc Company and National Zinc Company—say they've suffered enough under the quotas and want the government to replace them with increases in the appropriate customs duties.

Stating their position in a joint statement before the Department of Commerce last week, the six protesting companies claimed that the effect of the import quotas since they were imposed eleven months ago has been to "cause major dislocation of lead and zinc raw material supplies" and "financial hardships and metallurgical difficulties to the domestic smelting industry."

High points of the statement are six recommendations which, along with those calling for the rescinding of the quotas and the imposing of increases in appropriate customs duties, include a suggestion that compensatory duty treatment should be provided for a minimum number of selected lead and zinc products.

Fertilizer Business in United States Off Last Year, But Just a Little Bit

US fertilizer men kept a pretty steady hand on sales last year. According to the current annual review (July, 1957, to June, 1958) of the Department of Agriculture, consumption of fertilizers containing primary nutrients was 21,576,035 tons or a mere 0.9 percent below that of the year previous, while the sales of secondary and trace nutrient materials was 939,728 tons or 0.4 percent short of 1957.

CELLOFILM PRESIDENT: Arthur M. Golden, elevated from executive vice-president to president of Cellofilm Industries, Inc., Woodbridge, N.J.

The government report attributes the minor decline to a 2.4 percent fall off in the sale of mixtures. This, however, USDA says, was partially offset by an increase of 160,051 tons (2.3 percent) in the sale of direct application materials.

Fifth Year of Decline

This was the fifth consecutive year since the peak of 1952-53 that mixtures sales have declined. Conversely, the consumption of direct application materials has climbed annually with the exception of the two-year periods: 1952-53 and 1953-54.

The decrease in total consumption, USDA reports, was chiefly in the south Atlantic and east south central regions. The consumption in the north central, mountain, and Pacific regions continued to make large gains.

State-wise sales of fertilizers containing primary nutrients increased in twenty-seven and fell off in twenty-three. In comparison to 1956-57, the increases ranged up to 55 percent (District of Columbia).

—*Continued on page 70*

DCAT Meets Next Week

The Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade will hold its sixty-ninth annual meeting September 17 to 20, at the Sagamore hotel, Lake George, N.Y.

Sulfuric Acid Installation Now Is Operating in Idaho

J. R. Simplot Company has gone on stream with a 400-ton-per-day sulfuric acid plant at Pocatello, Idaho.

Designed, engineered and constructed by Leonard Construction Company, the new plant uses recovered sulfur from local refineries. Also used is vanadium sulfuric acid catalyst, manufactured by Monsanto Chemical Company.

Salk Vaccine Is Given a Year Before Facing Big Competition Of the New Live Virus Types

Salk polio vaccine may have only about another year of comparative freedom from competition. Surgeon General Leroy E. Burney of the Public Health Service says that if the same energy is shown in the future in finding the answers to questions surrounding attenuated live polio virus vaccines as has been shown in the past, one or more of the three vaccines now being proposed may be under production within one or two years. The Surgeon General bases his prediction on a report on the present status of the "live" vaccines by a special committee of PHS which is keeping tabs on developments and field use of the vaccines.

The committee has the responsibility for evaluating all available information, for determining what additional information is needed and, where necessary, for initiating studies to supply the answers to questions that must be resolved before licensing can be recommended.

Three Sets Are Proposed

Three sets of attenuated polio virus strains have been proposed for use as oral vaccines. They are the vaccines developed by Dr. Albert Sabin of the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio; by Dr. Herald Cox of Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y., a division of American Cyanamid Company, and by Dr. Hilar Koprowski, of Wistar Institutes, Philadelphia.

The Sabin strains have all had extensive field trials in eastern Europe, Mexico and Singapore; the Lederle strains have been widely used in Latin America; and the Kopromski Type I strain has been used in a large trial in the Belgian Congo.

No significant amount of field information is available concerning Koprowski's Type II strain, and only limited information is available in relation to his Type III component.

Major problems which remain to be solved before definitive decisions can be made regarding licensing are reported by the committee to include:

- The significance of increased neurovirulence for monkeys of virus excreted by vaccinated individuals, as reported by a number of workers.
- The demonstration of adequate measures of effectiveness of live polio virus

—*Continued on page 71*

DEVELOPMENT HEAD: George Koch, named director of commercial development for Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., a division of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation.

NACA's Annual Session To Hear Talk by Dirksen

Sen. Everett Dirksen of Illinois, minority leader of the senate, will be a featured speaker at the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, to be held October 21 to 23 at the French Lick-Sheraton hotel, French Lick, Ind.

Sen. Dirksen will speak on the broad agricultural and economic problem of the country as they relate to the pesticide industry.

The first address will be given by Jack V. Vernon, president of the association and vice-president of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York.

This will be followed by two addresses:

—*Continued on page 71*

SAACI Will Weigh Changes in Salesmen

The things that have been happening to the chemical salesman over the years will be the things to interest the 1959 annual sales clinic of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry.

The clinic, set for the Roosevelt hotel, New York, on September 28, will be featured by a special panel discussion on "The Changing Role of the Salesman—Yesterday-Today-and Tomorrow."

Speaker at a luncheon will be Arno H. Johnson, vice-president and senior econo-

—*Continued on page 44*

Lion Oil Deasphalting Unit Goes on Stream in Arkansas

A deasphalting plant for Lion Oil Division of Monsanto Chemical Company, at El Dorado, Ark., has gone on stream.

Constructed by Badger Manufacturing Company, Cambridge, Mass., the 5,260-barrels-per-stream-day unit will use propane and butane as solvents to convert low-grade fuel oil feeds into various grades of salable asphalt.

Instrumentation and control in the new installation is completely electronic.

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, annual meeting, Shoreham Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., October 7-9.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 13-18.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 19-20.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, St. Paul hotel, St. Paul, Minn., September 27-30.

American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, Dallas, Tex., October 4-7.

American Oil Chemists Society, fall meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Los Angeles, September 28-30.

American Pesticide Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 16-17.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Gulf hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss., September 30-October 2.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., September 10-11.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 14-15.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual symposium, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 27.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 12-14.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting and conference, Chateau Frontenac, Quebec City, Que., Canada, September 20-23.

Chemical Industries Exposition, New York Coliseum, New York, November 30-December 4.

Chemical Market Research Association, resort meeting, Williamsburg Lodge and Inn, Williamsburgh, Va., September 21-22.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 7-9.

Chlorine Institute, safety seminar, Deer Park plant of Diamond Alkali Company, Houston, Tex., October 18-20.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 17-20.

Electrochemical Society, Deshler-Hilton hotel, Columbus, Ohio, October 18-22.

Exposition of Chemical Industries, New York Coliseum, November 3-December 4.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22-24.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Sheraton Lick hotel, French Lick, Ind., October 21-23.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo., September 20-24.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 19-21.

National Pest Control Association, annual convention, Buena Vista hotel and motel, Biloxi, Miss., October 19-22.

Paint Industries' Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 20-24.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 14-16.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 28.

Society of the Plastics Industry, midwest section conference, French Lick-Sheraton hotel, French Lick, Ind., September 10-11.

Society of the Plastics Industry, New England section conference, Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., October 1-2.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 15.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, September 4 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99% dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs. c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½ - —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½ - —
bbls., bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .35½ - —
USP, bbls. 225-lb dms any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
aluminum ret. dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd, E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. . lb. .11 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½ - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., t.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½ - .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½ - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼ - —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½ - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½ - —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½ - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., l.t.l., frt equald lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼ - —
bgs., t.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar USP, Kobe No 1, strip bls. lb. 2.10 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis .... lb. 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., t.c.l. ..... lb. .23 - —
Aldrin, tech. fib. dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.04 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb 1.75 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls, same basis. lb 1.35 —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Allethrin, 90% dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20% dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. lb. .95 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. ... lb. .32½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb 1.52 - —
55-lb cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. 17½ - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.)
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat., bitter f.p.s., bots. lb 2.75 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb 3.00 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .70 - 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .35 .40
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb .50 .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb .80 —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. ... lb 3.25 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine)
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline)
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol)
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol)
Alum, ammonium gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs 5.05 —
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs 5.20 —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾ .08
Alum, potassium, gran, bgs, works. 100 lbs. 4.55 —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs 5.50 —
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.45 —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 .21
hydrous dms. ..... lb. .07¾ .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 —
bgs., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼ .06
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .14 —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½ —
cryst., dms., c.l, works 100 lbs. 21.00 —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.50 —
soln., 32° cybs. c.l., works lb. .0495 —
cbys., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570 .0695
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .31 .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼ —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .18¼ .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 —
containers extra, t.c.l. works. 100 lbs. 11.50 —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½ —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .03¼ —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .04¼ —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .03¼ —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib dms., works lb. .82½ —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. 79½ —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 —
fib dms., contract, works. lb. .18 —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .2580 —
pigs, 10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .2470 —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½ —
Standard grade, dms. lb. .47 —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 —
Standard grade, dms lb. .81 —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,990 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .33¼ —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., t.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., t.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., t.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.30
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. ... lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton. 84.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies ton. 86.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton. 87.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt, equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
I.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S.E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w.w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works, lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms. dlvd lb. .2145 - .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate USP lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½ - —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 - —
bgs l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., fib dms lb. .17¼ - —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dm., f.o.b works lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½ - —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
bgs. t.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib dms. 15,000 lbs. works lb 1.22 - —
fib dms., 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
single fib dms. works lb 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate dom fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bags, f.o.b. works ton 64.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price ton 64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton 48.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm. f.o.b. works E lb. .28½ - —
powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½ - —
Ammonium pentahorate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton 183.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 15.48 - 17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 09¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V bbls, dms lb. .46 - —
Ammonium phosphate tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .09¼ - —
bgs. t.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾ - .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs. t.c.l. works lb. 20½ - .27
Ammonium sulfate standard granular, bulk, f.o.b works, base price ton 32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b works lb 08½ - .15
large granular, bulk, c.l., works, ton 35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs. c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. t.t.l., works—100 lbs 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms c.l works lb .20 - —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
tech., soln, 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼ - —
Ammonium thioglycollate, comi., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis lb 1.70 - 1.90
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dl-basic bots lb. 17.50 - 23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, bots lb 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, dms lb. 17.50 - 21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb. 15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb 4.20 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms., lb. 15.00 - 17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms., lb 4.20 - 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt alld E of Rockies lb. 18½ - .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - 20½
tanks, same basis lb. 16 - 16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l. dlvd lb .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½ - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½ - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼ - .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼ - .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .38½ - —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .26¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾ - —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms lb. .73 - 1.08
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.18 - 1.30
Tech., dms. lb. .92 - 1.00
Angelica root, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, ooza lb. 120.00 - 140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb. 120.00 - 130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .22 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. 97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½ - —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½ - —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis. lb. .74½ - —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .29½ - —
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .34½ - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tin oz. 4.00 - 4.50
1-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
1-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
1-Arginine hydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .95 - —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb 75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 41.00 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, 25, 50-kilo dms., kilo. 10.00 - —
10 kilo dms. kilo. 10.25 - —
5-kilo dms. kilo. 10.75 - —
1-kilo bottle kilo. 11.00 - —
500-gram bottle kilo. 11.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J ton 86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works, lb. .07 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refy gal. .09½ - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy. c.l. 09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tank-wagon, refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots oz. 5.25 - 5.75
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns lb. 2.25 - 3.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds dried, bgs lb 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Barbital, NF, 100-lb dms. lb 4.56 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. lb 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton 126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd bgs. c.l., works ton 176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton 196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald, lb .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Barium hydrate, cryst., ogs., c.l. t.l., frt. equald ton 208.00 - —
bgs. t.c.l. t.t.l. frt equald ton 218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms. c.l. t.l., frt equald ton 275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald. ton 285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms. frt equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l. frt alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm. lb. .19½ - —
Barium sulfide dms., c.l., works. ton 100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton 110.00 - —
Barytes, southern off-color, ogs., mines ton 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
white water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St Louis ton 55.00 - 55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton 79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.65 - 10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 - 10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 2.25 - 2.75
55-60% cns lb 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs lb .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .56 - .57
Central American, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Chilean, bgs. lb. .56 Nom.
Refd., USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .69 - .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .68 - .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .59 - .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .26 - —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .28 - —
Bentonite, dom 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 14.00 - —
Imp Italian, white high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 95.20 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton 99.00 - —
Imp., Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 93.40 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton 97.16 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb 44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .48 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works: Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district gal. .31 - —
Chicago district gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district gal. .31 - —
tanks, works: Geneva, Utah gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - .33
Benzene hexachloride 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .00825 -
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825 -
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 -
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 -
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 -
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 -
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 -
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 -
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 -
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 -
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 -
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 -
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 -
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 -
Benzoin gum Sumatra, cs. lb. .33 -

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 -
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 -
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 -
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 -
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 -
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 -
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .88 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. 47½ - .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP NF, 40-lb. dms lb. .68 -
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald. lb. .22½ - .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 23½ - 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 -
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works, lb. 2.25 -
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns lb. 9.25 -
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine, bisulfate, cns. lb. 48.50 -
Berberine hydrochloride bots lb. 48.50 -
Bergamot oil, dat., NF, Italian cns. lb. 12.60 - 14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b-g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots. gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate cryst. dms. lb. 2.68 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib dms lb 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt alld lb. .29½ - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton 145.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 155.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton 195.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, New York, unit-ton. 4.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs. Chicago, unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .50 - .55

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.55
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton 75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated or lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.67 - 10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton 83.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.32 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.57 - 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 64.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.03 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.30 - 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton 58.00 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - 9.70
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton 335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 19.62 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 20.87 - 22.87
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 163.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 12.30 - 14.30
dms., c.l., works ton 188.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 12.30 - —
cryst., bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 13.05 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 112.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton 174.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton 137.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 9.72 - —
dms., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 10.47 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 106.00 - —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 10.10 - 12.10
dms., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls, t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., t.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.53 - —

Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.32	—
e.s., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	.39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.31	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	.34
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31½	—
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.48	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.47	—
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys	lb	1.80	1.90
Bromstyrol, bots.	lb	5.45	5.70
Brucine, cns.	oz.	1.50	1.75
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns.	oz.	1.50	1.75
Buchu leaves, bls.	lb.	.95	1.05

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy	lb	.21	—
cyls., l.c.l. refy	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
n-Butyl acetate, terment, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
sec-Butyl acetate, syn. dms., c.l., dlvd.E	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt alld E.	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—

Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17½	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E	lb.	.15	—
dms, l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).			
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.38¼	—
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33¼	—
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Butyl laurate, dms., works	lb.	.37½	—
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55½	—
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.32	—
Butyl phenylacetate, dms.,	lb	4.50	4.60
Butyl phthalat (see Dibutyl phthalate)			
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi	lb.	.27¼	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.28¼	—
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine)			
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol).			
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).			
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28½	—
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., dvld.	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.32½	—
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).			

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).			
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	5.35	—
Light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.45	—
Cadmium CP red, medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	5.10	—
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.70	—
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.10	—
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	3.65	—
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib dms.	lb	6.75	7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd	lb.	1.30	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.58	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.88	—
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.65	—
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.80	—
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.73	—
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.96	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	2.69	—
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.74	—
Orange, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.51	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.59	—
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	2.49	—
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.81	—
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.93	—
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.16	—
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.12	—
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.70	—
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.10	—
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.96	—
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more	lb.	2.10	—
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.96	—
Cajuput oil, native cns.	lb	1.75	2.55
Redist., USP, cns	lb.	1.90	2.10
Calamine, USP, dms.	lb.	.34	—
Calamus oil, bots	lb.	12.00	30.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works	gram.	.54	—
1-10 kilo lots	gram.	.55	—
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).			
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	3.10	—
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.09	.09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10	.10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.97	—
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb dms., c.l., dlvd	ton.	149.00	—
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.50	—
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.00	-34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	-18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	30.00	-35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	45.00	-50.00
medium, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	38.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	ton.	48.00	—
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00	-42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	55.00	-57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	117.50	167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	137.50	-187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	31.00	—
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	37.80	—
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	—
Calcium chloride, powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	37.00	—
Purif., gran., dms	lb.	.27	—
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	39.50	—
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	36.00	-73.00
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.32	—
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb dms	lb.	1.95	—
Calcium gluconate, USP, powd., 150-lb. dm., ton	lb.	.66½	—
AA, 150-lb. dm., ton	lb.	.73½	—
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works.	lb.	2.20	3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	cs.	22.95	-25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis	dm.	30.80	-34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	1.28	—
Calcium iodide, jars	lb.	4.52	—
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	.40
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.41	.48
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works	lb.	3.25	—
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald	lb.	.30	—
Calcium pantothenate, 1-kilo or more.	kilo.	35.00	—
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).			
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms	lb.	1.24	1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs		8.25	—
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	83.25	—
bgs. c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works	ton.	77.70	—
bgs. l.c.l., frt. equald	ton.	93.25	—
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	94.50	—
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald	ton.	104.50	—
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices			
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		7.45	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.		7.95	—
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		9.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.		10.00	—
Calcium phytate bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N. Y.	lb.	.39	—
Calcium resinate precip, dms. ton. lots, frt. alld., works	lb.	.38¼	—
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—

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Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms. lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. ..... lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots ... lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots ..... lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots..... lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more..... lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. .. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. ..... lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Rectified, cns. ..... lb. 8.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. ..... lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. ..... lb. .57 - .59
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.

Cantharides, Chinese, cs..... lb. 1.25 - —
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Russian, bgs. ..... lb. 2.25 - —
powd., bxs. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Capric acid, dms..... lb. .35½- .38
tanks ..... lb. .33 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .16½- —
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks ..... lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms..... lb. .35½- .38
tanks ..... lb. .33 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, dms ..... lb. 3.10 3.50
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs..... lb. .12¼- —
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - —
Polish, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... lb. .15½- —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. ..... lb. .13½- —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼- —

Carbon black, furnace, fast-extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. ..... lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. ... lb. .12½- —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E. ton.60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. of more, dlvd., Metropolitan areas, E. ton.55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton.85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .0545- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .15¼- —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld, lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .10⅜- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).

Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.28
dms., smaller lots, works.... lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. ..... lb.40.00 -47.50
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" ..... lb. 2.95 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs..... lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. ..... lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs..... lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs. ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. ... lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. ... lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots..... lb. .95 - .97
North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .80
Ceara, refd., pure bgs., ton lots lb. .85 - .87
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 Nom.
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 - .87
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots....lb. 1.19 - 1.21
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .13 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns. kilo.57.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns. kilo.72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. kilo.240.00 - —
Carvol, bots. ..... lb. 5.00 5.40
Cascara sagrada, bark, bulk ... lb. .34 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip, grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports. lb. .19¼- .19¾
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alid., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls..... lb. .30 - —
"B," bls. ..... lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. ..... lb. .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls. ..... lb. .29 - —
"B," bls. ..... lb. .28½- —
"C," bls. ..... lb. .27½- —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2850- —
tanks ..... lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2660- —
tanks ..... lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l..... lb. .2450- —
bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .2650- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .3050- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2150- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2250- —
tanks ..... lb. .1950- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l..... lb. .2125- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2225- —
tanks ..... lb. .1925- —
refd., deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2750- —
USP, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2450- —
tanks ..... lb. .2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks. lb. .16¾- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works ..... lb. .19 - .19⅛
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
Split, dms. ..... lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works. ton.35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. ..... lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. ..... lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works ..... lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls ..... lb. .65 - .75
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic)
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. ..... lb .51 .65
Celery seed, French, bgs..... lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd., E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 .605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose)
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 46% dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots. dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, special, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb. 1.75 - —
Roman, cs. ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb.350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib., dms., c.l., works lb. .25 .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32¼
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 .50

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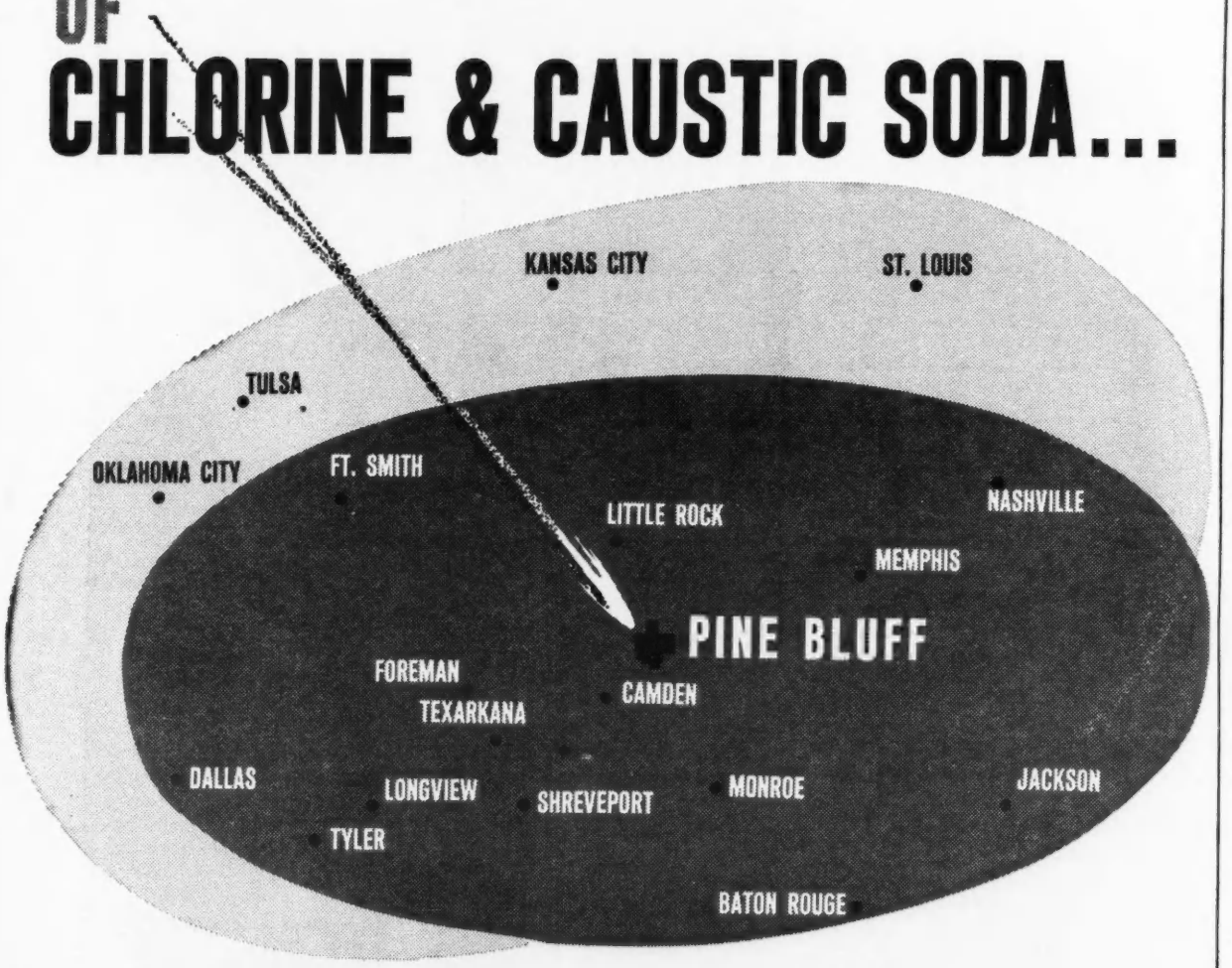

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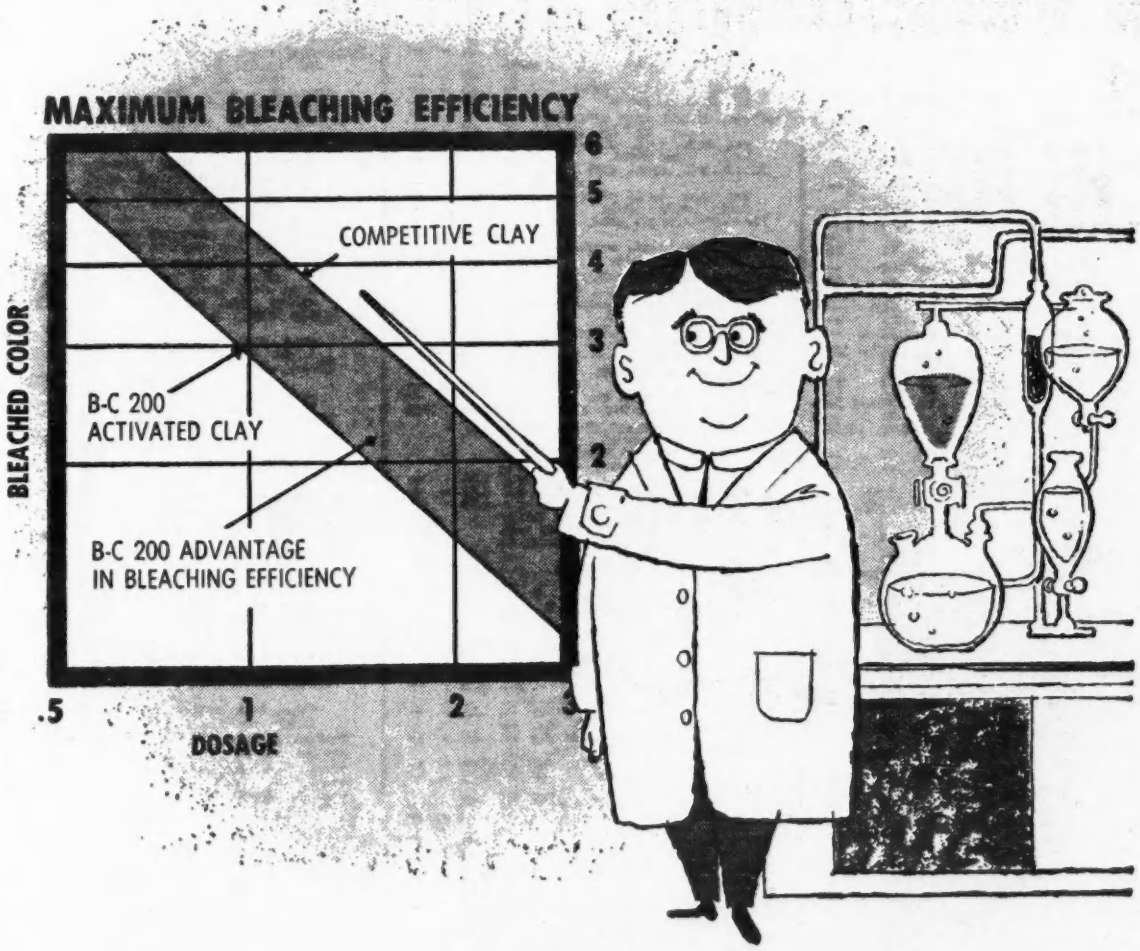
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton.78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil NF, cns. lb. 4.15 - 5.00
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech. 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms. t.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., t.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. t.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
Chlorinated paraffin, 70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms. t.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., t.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., t.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., t.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., t.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .45
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½- —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .19 - —
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF bots. lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .25 - —
NF, yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Chromium fluoride bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Cinnamic acid refd bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .92 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .69 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs. lb. .78 - —
Cinnamon bark oil bots lb.68.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Extra, bots. lb. 3.45 - 5.05
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran. bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cms. lb. .72 - 1.05
Java-type, dms. lb. .80 - 1.30
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.30 - 3.70
Civet, artif., bots. lb.13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.17.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
Clay, ball, imp., airfloated, bgs, c.l., Atl. port net-ton.42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton.29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air-floated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l. works. ton.15.50 - —
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton.35.00 -36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net-ton.50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton.60.00 -70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt alld lb. 1.05 - —
Cleve's acid, 1.8, tech. solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1.7, tech., dms., frt alld. lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .40½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .42½- —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.70 - 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.55 - 2.10
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Coaltar pitch, core, bulk, works ton.40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton.48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type I, tanks, works ton.41.00 - —



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- **Increased Press Capacity**

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BOX 951 • NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS

Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue genuine 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. 71½- —
Liq. 6% Co. dms lb. 57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, dms., f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.75 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb 48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co dlvd. E. of Mississippi R lb. 1.33 - —
70-71% Co., kgs. same basis lb. 1.29 —
Cobalt oxide prices W. of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher.
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb 29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms. dlvd lb. .64 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz lots oz. 17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .67 - .72
Cocoanut oil, crude, tanks, York lb. .18¾- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .17 - —
refd., deodorized, dms. lb. .24 .25
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .28½- .31
tanks lb. .26 - —
double dist (stripped), dms. lb. .29½- .32
tanks lb. .27 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .08¾- .09
Cologne, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz. 13.25 —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Cohosh root, blue, bls. lb. .20 .22
Colchicine, USP, bots. oz. 27.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .65
Collodion, USP, cns. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, cns. lb. .34 —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .75 - —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Condurango bark, bls. lb. .26 —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 .26
No. 2 bgs. lb. .22 .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .65 - —
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3405- —
bgs., l.c.l., works .34560- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .44 - .44½
Cryst., dihydrate dms., works, lb. .30 - .30½
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .38¼- .38¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .39¼- .42¼
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 .659
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52¼- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .30 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾- .32¼
Copper oleate, solid 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .46¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type 1, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .45 - —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.95 -14.95
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 22.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.30 - —
Copper sulfate, tribasic distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 28.35 -31.35
dms.
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports ton. 230.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton. 225.00 - —
Copper oil, USP, bots. lb 9.25 -11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb .08 —
Rumanian, bgs. lb .07½- —
Russian, bgs lb .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .11⅞- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .06¼- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .1760- .1785
tanks lb. .1560- —
Corn oil, acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP kilo or more gram 1.30 - 1.75
Costus oil, bots. oz 6.00 —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 54.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, Southeast lb. .11⅝- Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .11⅝- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. Nominal
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .11¼- —
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05¼ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .17½- .17¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.60 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .85 .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
Creosote, coaltar, refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
o-Cresol, 25°-28°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98% dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.80 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald, to competitive points, 50 cms or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-95% dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. lb. 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns. lb. 12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .31 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb. 15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N gran. bgs., Niagara Falls Ont., contract ton. 57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works. unit-ton 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 96.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l. works ton. 120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

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2,4-D tech. bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .40 —
bgs., dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .45 .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .48 .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .53
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E, cs. lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .14¼- .16½
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .08½- .09½
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½- .16
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
Siam, cs. lb. .30 - .33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .36 - .41
No. 2, bgs lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .28 - .32
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 51.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works, ton. 63.50 -69.12
19% P, paper bgs, works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l ton. 71.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh., dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .98½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
3,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .66 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .66 - 1.10
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .57 -
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 -
tanks, same basis lb. .54 -
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dvd. E. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 -
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms. 2,000 lbs. or more same basis. lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .46½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .26 - —
Dieldrin, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld, lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l. dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb 1.20 —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 4.75 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32½- .34

Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots	lb.	.26	.28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.66	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67	—
tanks, works	lb.	.64	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works	lb.	1.10	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride bulk	gram.	.034	.036
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate	gram.	.034	.036
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, gum works	lb.	3.45	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb.	2.55	—
tech., dms.	lb.	1.09	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½-	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.29	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.08	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.29	—
tanktrucks, 1.000-1.999 gals	lb.	.25½-	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2.000 gals.,	lb.	.25	—
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.62	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62½-	.63
tanks, works	lb.	.60	—
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾-	—
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.50½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.10	4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns.	lb.	4.35	—
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.225	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.235	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.20	—
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.69½-	—
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis	lb.	.66	—
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	1.90	2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
tanktrucks, 1.000-1.999 gals., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2.000 gals., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.31	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.28	—
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½-	—
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.38½-	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.28	—
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35½-	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.	lb.	.28	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.31	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.28	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works.	lb.	.34	.39
tanks, works	lb.	.32	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt alld	lb.	.75	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.56	—
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms.	lb.	.22	—
89° C., dms.	lb.	.24	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.15¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.15	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.20¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld E.	lb.	.20	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	.11	—
Refd., 63°C., dms.	lb.	.23	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½-	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29	—
Dioctyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2.000 gals., same basis	lb.	.25	—
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.62¼-	—
tanks, works, dlvd.	lb.	.59¼-	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms. c.l. works	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.30¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.40	—
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.41	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.59	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.63	—
dms., l.c.l., ex whse.	gal.	.79	—
tankcars, works	gal.	.42	—
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.72	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York	gal.	.91	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.55	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)			
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.65	.85
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51¾-	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.53¾-	—
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.31	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	—
Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis	lb.	.28	—
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb higher.			
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton, tots. frt. alld	lb.	.49	—
bgs., smaller tots. frt. alld.	lb.	.50	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP dms.	lb.	5.00	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼-	—

Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.45	—
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.69	—
dms., smaller lots, frt alld.	lb.	.70	—
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.55	—
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb	1.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.05	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald	lb.	.134	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.144	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.114	—
Dodecylphenol c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher			

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:

Blue, FD&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65	-17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65	17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1	lb.	15.65	17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60	22.85
No. 3	lb.	31.30	35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	5.90	7.85
No. 2	lb	3.30	4.10
No. 3	lb	19.60	22.85
No. 4	lb	5.55	7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	15.65	17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	9.15	11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30	4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50	-10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb	15.65	-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65	-16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35	-14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 4	lb	19.60	-20.05
No 5	lb.	3.80	4.25
Red, D&C, No 17	lb.	10.50	10.95
No. 18	lb	23.60	-24.00
No 19	lb	15.00	15.45
No 21	lb	3.90	4.35
No 22	lb	10.50	10.95
No 28	lb.	24.15	-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.00	17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 8	lb	10.50	10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No 1, cns	lb.	15.65	16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.

11110	Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.70	—
13390	Fast blue SR	lb.	1.30	—
14025	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.18	—
14030	Orange R, extra, conc.	lb	1.52	—
14645	Chrome black T	lb.	.73	—
14720	Rubine XX, conc.	lb.	1.47	—
15510	Orange Y, extra conc.	lb.	.79	—
15575	Orange RR	lb.	.94	—
15520	Fast Red A, conc.	lb.	1.53	—
15705	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	1.07	—
16150	Scarlet 2RI.	lb.	1.16	—
16230	Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.39	—
16255	Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.20	—
17590	Brown PG	lb.	3.00	—
18050	Phloxine 2G	lb.	1.05	—
18055	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.55	—
18965	Fast Yellow 2G	lb.	2.32	—
19140	Yellow XX	lb.	2.30	—
19555	Yellow NN, conc.	lb.	3.67	—
20170	Brown Y	lb.	1.27	—
20470	Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.37	—
21010	Brown, RX, conc.	lb.	1.35	—
22240	Scarlet B	lb.	2.60	—
22310	Red FC	lb.	1.45	—
22311	Brown MCW	lb.	1.40	—
22590	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.93	—
22610	Blue 2B, extra conc.	lb.	1.53	—
23500	Red, 4BX, conc	lb.	1.80	—

DICYCLOPENTADIENE

for real economy in varnish manufacture

Enjay Dicyclopentadiene is used by many leading varnish manufacturers to effect production economies. As an extender for drying oils, it reduces the cost of the finished product, yet assures high quality. As a modifier for semi-drying oils, it actually upgrades them so that they approach drying oils in reaction time and drying time. Enjay Dicyclopentadiene is also used in versatile alkyd resins and other types of surface coatings. Like all Enjay Petrochemicals, it possesses high purity and uniformity. Can this outstanding petrochemical help reduce your product cost?

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ENJAY
PETROCHEMICALS

Dyes, Coaltar—Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract dlvd. No.

24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.95 • —
24855 Brilliant yellow conc. lb. 3.11 • —
26400 Navy blue 3R, conc. lb. 1.70 • —
26695 Black F, conc. lb. 2.19 • —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc. lb. 1.91 • —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.75 • —
27720 Gray L lb. 2.08 • —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 • —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. lb. 2.48 • —
30235 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 • —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 • —
30295 Green BY, conc. lb. 1.02 • —
35960 Brown B lb. 2.89 • —
37565 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.76 • —
40000 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 • —
41000 Yellow OX lb. 2.45 • —
42000 Green V, crystals lb. 2.73 • —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals lb. 3.62 • —
42090 Blue EG lb. 1.85 • —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. lb. 4.78 • —
42640 Violet 4BXN lb. 2.25 • —
43820 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 • —
44045 Blue B, extra conc. lb. 3.61 • —
45170 Red BX lb. 4.76 • —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ lb. 1.03 • —
52015 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 • —
53185 Black, GXCF, conc. lb. .38 • —
58005 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 • —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.70 • —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb. 4.90 • —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste lb. 2.28 • —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb. 1.50 • —
61570 Alizarin green CG, extra lb. 3.53 • —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG lb. 3.78 • —
63615 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 • —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.82 • —
70800 Brown BR single paste lb. 2.03 • —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums dlvd. No.

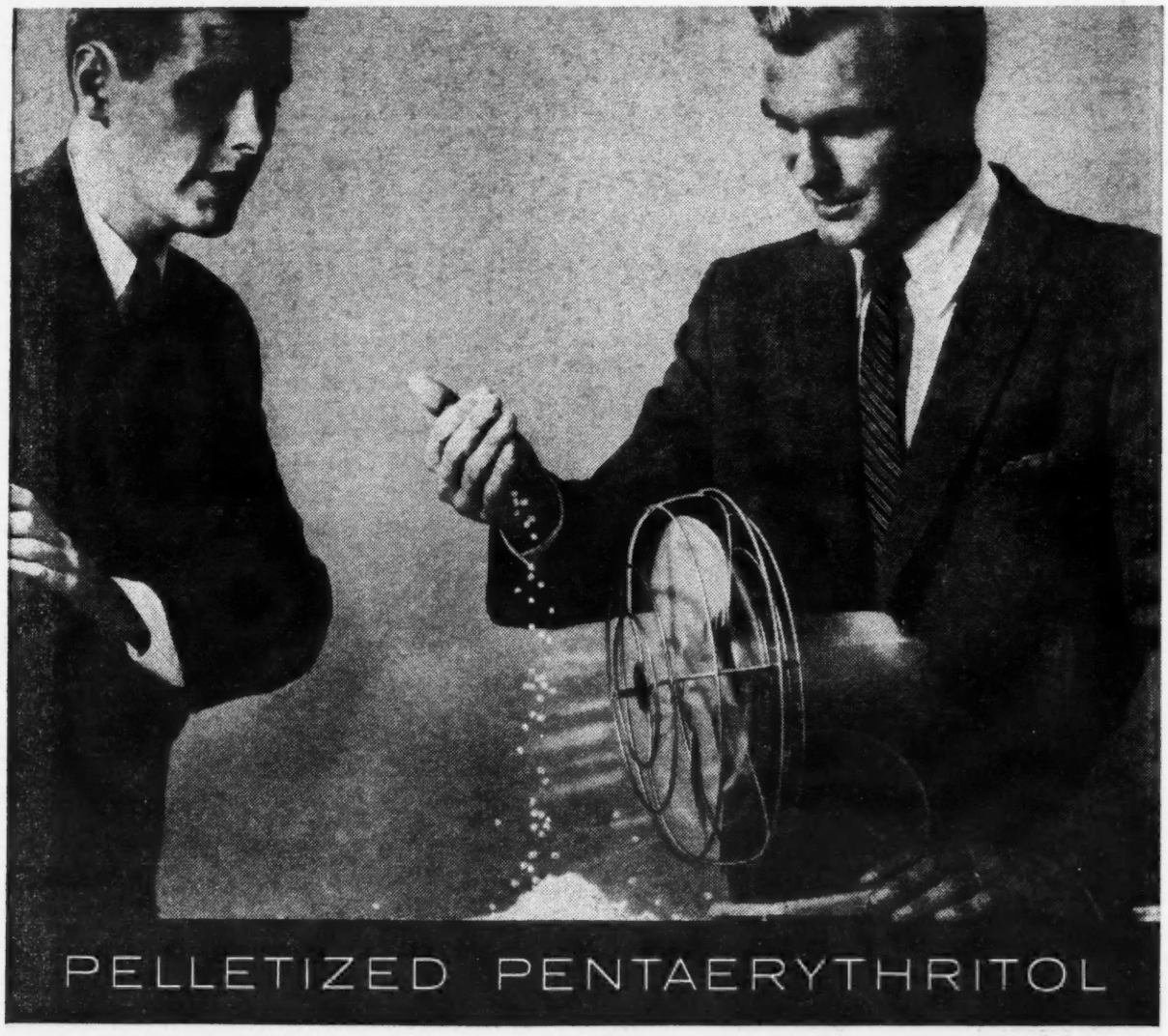
12140 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.70 • —
12055 Oil orange 7078-V lb. 5.87 • —
26120 Oil red N-1700 lb. 1.76 • —
42535B Methyl violet base lb. 1.88 • —
44045B Victoria blue base lb. 4.06 • —
50415B Oil black 8603 lb. .80 • —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. lb. 6.13 • —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd No.

Spirit black RB lb. 3.89 • —
Spirit brown GN lb. 5.30 • —
Spirit orange R conc. lb. 5.87 • —
Spirit red B conc. lb. 6.41 • —
Spirit yellow 2R conc. lb. 4.62 • —
12055 Spirit orange 7078-V lb. 1.25 • —
Spirit blue THN lb. 5.06 • —

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb. 1.10 • —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .30 • .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 • —
Select, bundles lb. .75 • —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 48.40 • —
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. 3.35 • —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.85 • —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots, 100-oz. lots oz. .96 • 1.00
hydrous bots, 100-oz. lots oz. .92 • —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 • .65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 • .80
Powd., dms. oz. .60 • .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 • —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 • —
Erigeron oil, cns. lb. 11.00 • —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 1.50 • —
Eserine salicylate, bots. oz. 54.75 • —
Eserine sulfate, bots. oz. 86.00 • —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .17 • —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 • —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 • —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .60 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .56 • —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .37 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34 • —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.63 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.68 -20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 • .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 • —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 21.75 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.80 -21.86
tanks, same basis gal. 21.59 —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots. lb. .90 • —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .41 • —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 • —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 • —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 • 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 • —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E lb. .75 • —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. to. 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .68 • —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .70 • —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 • .22
dms., works lb. .18 • .20
tanks, works lb. .10 • —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 • 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 • —
Ethyl ether, anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns. lb. 1.01 • —
½-lb. cns. lb. 1.09 • —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 • —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .15 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11 • —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .34½- —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 • —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 • —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald. lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .50 • —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 • —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine,
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.20 • 1.56
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available, SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .46 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 • —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 • —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 • —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .86 • —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .58 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 • —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald. lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 • —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
tanks. dlvd., E. lb. .17 • —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l, dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd, E. lb. .27 • —



You can see . . . No dusting!

Nice set-up, but couldn't you just blow on the pellets?

Might run out of breath—and there's so much to tell!

Such as?

Ease of handling. Non-stop reactor runs.

Meaning . . .?

The amount of pelletized PE you weigh out is the amount you charge into the reactor. No dust losses! No more interruption of cooking cycles to add more of the polyol!

So?

So, shorter cook time and faster output of alkyd resins.

Interesting! What more?

No dust means reduced hazard of explosion or fire.

What about product quality . . .

Pellets are less exposed to hot reactor surfaces and air. You can produce better resins of lighter color.

. . . and economy?

Pelletized PE saves materials, storage, and time . . . raises efficiency and cuts cost of your operations.

Is that an order blank you're reaching for?

No, the fan switch. I always get that warm feeling when I talk about our pelletized PE!

Hold that enthusiasm, feller! You still haven't told about the new, continuous process developed by Celanese that gives our pentaerythritol its high purity, nor the extremely low ash content, uniform composition, and virtual absence of formals, acetals, and other organic impurities. And mention the better alkyd resins and coatings, varnishes, and synthetic drying oils our PE makes possible. Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 556-S, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. Celanese®

Canadian Affiliates: Canadian Chemical Company Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, *Export Sales:* Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Ave., New York 16.

Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms lb. .48 - .70
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms lb. .53 - .80
Eugenol, tech., dms. lb. 1.45 - —
USP, dms. lb. 2.35 - 3.00
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.70
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs lb. .20 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .20 - —
Rumanian, bgs lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs lb. .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½- —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bots., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls. t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran. dms. lb. .85 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .39½- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. 96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran. bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb 09½- 10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1250- .1300
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1480- .1530
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1100- .1150
tanks lb. .0950- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.123.00 -128.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.119.00 -124.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo or more gram. .44 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.44.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0430- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., t.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .70 - —
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., fll. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
Oil-bleaching, grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dm., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .21½- —
dms., t.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00

Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.75 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.70 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 - 6.05
imp., bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .62 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls, c.l. lb. .68 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .70 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .78 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .30 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 3.65
Soap grade, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.95
Standard, cns., dms. lb 2.00 - 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns lb.20.50 -24.00
Bourbon, cns. lb.25.00 -29.50
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil)
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb.10.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb 5.00 - 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb 8.75 -10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs lb. .16 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs lb. .32 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .19 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms. t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
Glue, hide, 150-177 jellygrams, bgs., cl., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Hide glue, t.c.l. prices 2c higher.
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16- —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Glue, bone, green, 164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, t.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib dms., 100-lb lots, frt alld lb 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.88 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-3 kilo lots, kilo.150.00 -300.00
50-kilo lots kilo.100.00 - —
500-kilo lots kilo.75.00 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd lb. .20½- .21
nat., crude, soapiye 80% tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- .19
Glycerine, imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f lb. .19 - .20¼
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅜- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27⅜- —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26¾- —

CONCLUSIVE
EVIDENCE OF THE SUPERIORITY OF CAUSTIC CLEANING FORMULATIONS CONTAINING Pfizer GLUCONATES!

If you compound caustic washing or cleaning formulations, you should put Pfizer Gluconates on trial in your formulas. Judge for yourself the economy and superiorities of caustic-gluconate formulations. Overwhelming evidence also shows that Pfizer Gluconates are stable, both in storage and in use, in caustic compounds.

EXHIBIT A
ONE SPARKLING CLEAN BOTTLE—The inclusion of Pfizer Gluconates in your formula will assure bottling customers of a compound which will give spotless results. Pfizer Gluconates have proven to be the product of choice for preventing formation of film on bottles and scale on equipment.

EXHIBIT B
ONE BRIGHT STRIP OF ALUMINUM—Pfizer Gluconates in your aluminum etching compounds prevent the formation of hard, adherent scale. Both Sodium Gluconate and Gluconic Acid increase caustic efficiency—you use less in your compounds yet assure your customers of a more uniform etch.

EXHIBIT C
ONE DE-RUSTED BOLT—Superior caustic rust removal compounds are now possible through the inclusion of Pfizer Gluconic Acid or Sodium Gluconate. In caustic solutions Pfizer Gluconates dissolve rust and prevent after-rust while increasing the efficiency and prolonging the life of the bath.

EXHIBIT D
ONE SHINY PIECE OF STEEL—Pfizer Sodium Gluconate and Gluconic Acid improve the effectiveness of your caustic paint stripping compounds by eliminating the usual brown layer of iron hydroxide. Also they permit freer rinsing of the paint-stripped metal.

THE VERDICT

The verdict is unanimous—Pfizer Gluconic Acid and Sodium Gluconate assure you of compounds with the highest cleaning and etching efficiency. Write Pfizer for complete technical data and information on the proper Gluconate use levels.

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC. Chemical Sales Division

630 Flushing Avenue, Bklyn. 6, N. Y. Branch offices: Clifton, N. J.; Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Vernon, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas, Tex.; Montreal, Can.

Glycerine—Ipecac Root

Glycerine, nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.25 - —
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.70 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 90-92%, ex whse. lb. .21 - .24½
powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¾- .06½
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05¾- .05½
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .14¾ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15¾ Nom.
Extra winter, strained, dms., c.l., dms., l.c.l. lb. .18¼ Nom.
Prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .18¾ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¾ Nom.

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb .45 — —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tips lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - —
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
Industr., bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Tech. grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .33

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton. 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton. 20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton. 17.00 - —
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., l.c.l., ex dock, New York. ton. 55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse. ton. 60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Heliotropin 100-lb lots, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom. green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.50 - —
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld. lb. .96 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Houston Tex. gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif. 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .333 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .353 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .350 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .353 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48¼
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd. gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .78 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms. smaller lots dlvd. lb. 16.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100% ret. dms., works lb 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 lb. .27¼- —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.

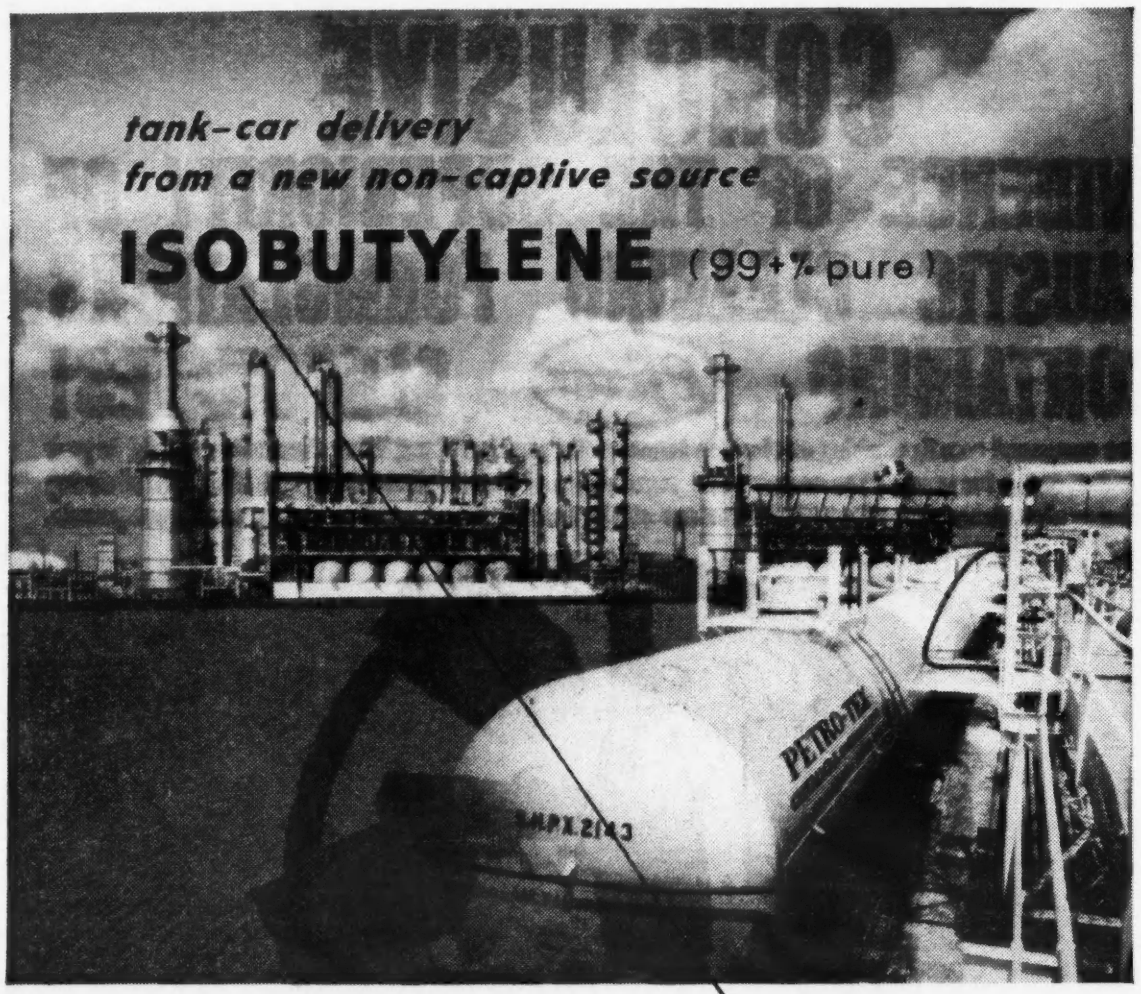
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks works frt. equald ton. 35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
cbys. l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.30 - 1.75
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.30 - 1.75
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.20 - 5.10
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .96 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.02 - —
Less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.01 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.07 - —
Less than 85-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 7.00 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - 1.00
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots lb 15.75 -18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd. lb 5.00 —
dms., dlvd. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. .95 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb 3.60 —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 3.85 5.00
b-Ionone, cns. lb 3.85 5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs lb 8.00 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 9.50 -10.00



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Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .32 - .35
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis, lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo. Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l. works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York, lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.50 - 4.30
Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more kilo. 18.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb fib dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .152 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .162 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd. gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .44 - —
Refd., anhyd., c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works. lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb fib. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .53½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54½- —
Tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .90 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 1.15 - —
Japan wax, cs lb. .27 - .29
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar oil NF dms lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech cns. lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib dms. lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bls lb. .45 - .48
No. 2, powd., bbls lb. .40 - .42
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .10 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240°F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N.J., N.Y. gal. .20 - —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1437½- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1789- .2745
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1839- .2790
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald, lb. .1889- .2840
Lactic acid, edible, bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald lb. .1938- .2890
80%, bbls., c.l., dms. frt. equald lb. .3039- .4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3089- .4673
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald, lb. .3139- .4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald, lb. .3189- .4775
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .4775- —
Tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
bbls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.20 - —
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.45 -12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -13.10
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
dms., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Lactose, USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms. lb. .07975- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .53 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms lb. .38½- .41
tanks lb. .36 - —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Abrial, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns lb. 2.75 - 6.75
40-42% ester, cns lb. 5.00 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. 34½ - —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. 25½ - —
gran., bbls. lb. 26½ - —
powd., bbls lb. 26½ - —
Lead arsenate acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt. alld. on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls. c.l., shipt point, frt alld. lb. 17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate)
Lead chloride, dms. lb .52 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York, lb. .13 - —
St. Louis lb. .1230- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. lb. .24¼- .26¾

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FOREMOST

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- LACTOSE U.S.P.
- LACTOSE U.S.P.—SPRAY PROCESS
- LACTOSE EDIBLE
- CRUDE MILK SUGAR
- LACTOSE FERMENTATION GRADE

By using the correct grade and granulation of Lactose for each product you improve the efficiency of your operation with substantial reductions in *cost*. Let us help you in your selection by sending you samples and information about the most complete line of milk sugars available.

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Lead Orthosilicate-Gel—Manganese Chloride

Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾ - 34¼
Lead peroxide, tech powd. bbls lb 45 - .50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms., works. lb 41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb O, or less bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15¼ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
97% Pb O, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1645 - —
96% Pb O, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1560 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1660 - —
Lead resinate precip 25% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb .40¼ - —
Lead salicylate normal dms., works. lb 46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .21¼ - —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .23¼ - —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
Lead, white, basic sulfate bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —

Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb lots, works lb 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Messina, cns. lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Lemongrass oil, cns. dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
dl-Leucine dms. works lb 12.25 - 15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls lb. .09 - .10
Lignalue wood oil, Mexican, cns lb 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate)
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs c.l., same basis ton 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns lb 6.25 - 6.75
West Indian, cns lb 6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).

Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.60
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.20 - 3.60
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 3.05 - 3.60
96-98%, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.40 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation to distributors dms., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Linseed meal, expeller 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton 72.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton 66.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1650 - —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1750 - .1800
tanks, f.o.b., Minneapolis lb. .1300 - —
tanks, New York lb. .1450 - —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1500 - .1510
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .1920 - —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2220 - —
Litharge comi., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14¾ - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb. 33.00 - 39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran. works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29¼ - —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .79 - —

Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23¼ - —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .93
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd lb. 2.18½ - —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½ - —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½ - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½ - —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½ - —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .08¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .09¼ - —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength) bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .12 - —
Lobelia herb bls lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz. 30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs lb. .38 - .40
Lycopodium, cs lb. 4.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms lb. 4.95 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 2.20 - —
No. 2, whole, bls lb. 1.65 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.60 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms lb. 9.75 - 12.25
Magnesia, calcined, tech. bgs., etns., frt. equald lb. .25¾ - .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾ - .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾ - —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Luning, Nev ton. 39.50 - —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton. 49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton. 59.00 - —
Magnesia, calcined, USP, light bgs. lb. .36½ - .37½
heavy, fib. dms lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 86.25 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½ - .14
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½ - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .15 - .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 - 80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½ - .25¼
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½ - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .23½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼ - —
sticks, cs. works frt. alld, on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½ - .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per. lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls. works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼ - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb. .28¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27¾ - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms. lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .40 - —
Manganese acetate, dms, dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½ - —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .21¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½ - —

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R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton.143.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton.144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis ton.152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn. dms lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E. ton.97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms. lb. .26 - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07¼- —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.25 - 6.40
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red., NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 8.22 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 225.00 -228.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .73
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, frt. equald lb. .42½- —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald. lb. .43 - .75
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .35 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .33 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l. or t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min. dlvd. gal. .34 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah, Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld lb. 1.25 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.29 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Methyoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs.,
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Methyl acetone, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.73
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Methyl chloride, refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —

Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb.28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 2.45 - 4.30

Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
Methylene chloride, tech., tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 60 mesh, works lb. .03 - —

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International Flavors & Fragrances, Incorporated
417 Rosehill Place, Elizabeth 2, New Jersey

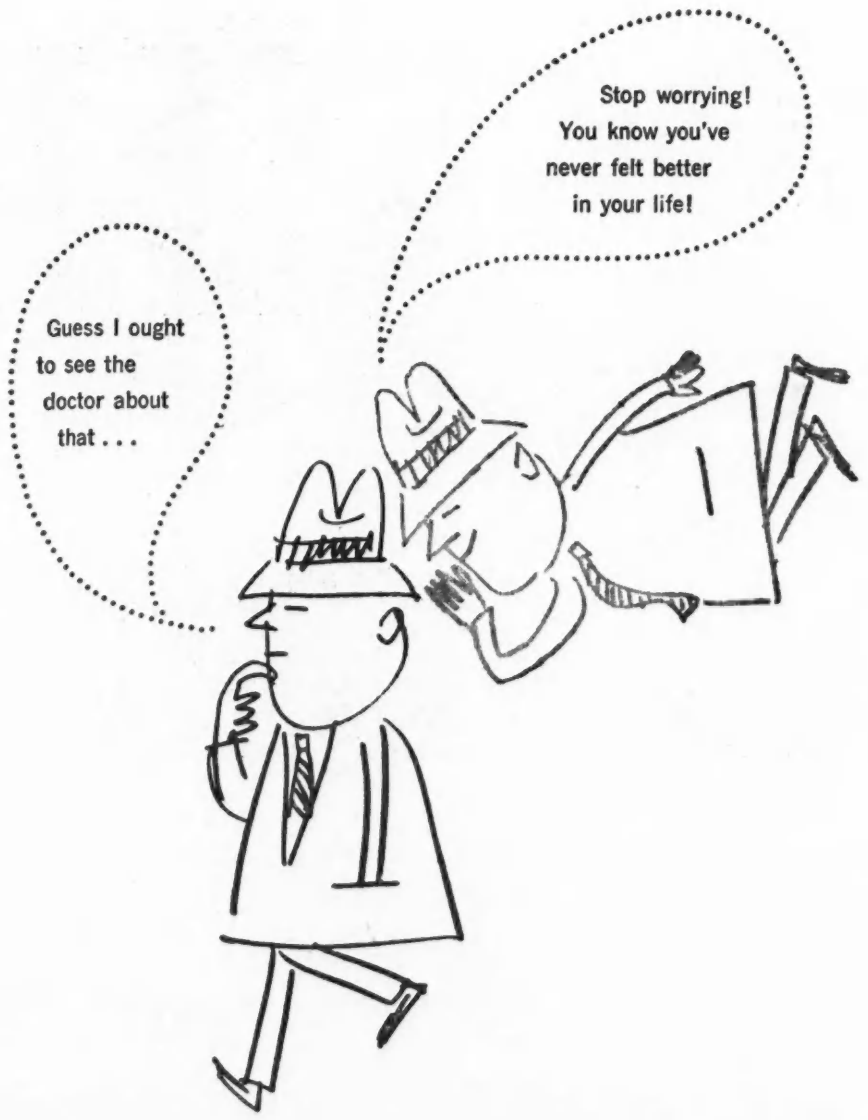
R. D. Webb & Co., Inc., 137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Connecticut

Ventura Processors, 2325 Vista Del Mar Drive, Ventura, California

Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.06¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l. ex-whse.	lb.	.07¼-	—
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works frt. alld E.	lb.	.08¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or freight alld. E	lb.	.09 -	—
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E	lb.	.08 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E	lb.	.08¾-	—
wallpaper bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld E	lb.	.08¾-	—
bgs ex-whse. or frt. alld E.	lb.	.09 -	—
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.08¼-	—
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.			
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works	lb.	.10 -	.11
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works	lb.	.11 -	.12
Mineral black, bgs., works	lb.	.0160-	.0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy	gal.	.62 -	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.67 -	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.46 -	—
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.62 -	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.46 -	—
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.63 -	—
Mineral oil, white, tech., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68 -	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.47 -	—
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.69 -	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74 -	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.53 -	—
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.75 -	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.80 -	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.59 -	—
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.77 -	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.82 -	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.61 -	—
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York	gal.	.84 -	—
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.89 -	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.63 -	—
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York	gal.	.84½-	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.89½-	—
tankcars, refy.	gal.	.68½-	—
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1660-	.1670
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1760-	.1770
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif.	gal.	.25 -	—
tanks, Borger, Tex.	gal.	.25 -	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.25 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.32 -	—
Newark	gal.	.29 -	—
New York	gal.	.30½-	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2725-	—
Mineral spirits, petroleum, tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd.	gal.	.37½-	—
tankwagon, New York, dlvd.	gal.	.38½-	—
regular tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco	gal.	.169 -	—
tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York	gal.	.18 -	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.12875-	—
tanks, Houston, Tex.	gal.	.145 -	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.20 -	—
Buffalo	gal.	.20½-	—
Chicago	gal.	.289 -	—
Cleveland	gal.	.23½-	—
Newark	gal.	.19 -	—
New York	gal.	.19 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.19½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19 -	—
Providence	gal.	.20½-	—
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)			
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works	lb.	6.30 -	—
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.10¼-	.10½
tanks, New York	ga'	.6 -	—
Molybdated orange, bbls.	lb.	.8 -	—
Molybdenum metal, powd., 50 or 200 mesh, ctns., works	kilo.	7.84 -	—
325 mesh, ctns., works	kilo.	9.13 -	—
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works	lb.	1.15 -	—
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo content	lb.	1.48 -	—
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo content	lb.	1.47 -	—
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works.	lb.	1.05 -	1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.965 -	—
dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.995 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.96 -	—
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.57½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.59 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55 -	—
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.88 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.96 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.54 -	—
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).			
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E	lb.	.10½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾-	—
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).			
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis	lb.	.38½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.40 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.35 -	—
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).			
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).			
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31 -	—
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.30 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26 -	—
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.36 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.36½-	—
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis.	lb.	.26 -	—
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis.	lb.	.33 -	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	33½-	—
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis	lb.	.26 -	—
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.32 -	—
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	3.05 -	—
dms. 100-lb lots, same basis	lb.	3.25 -	—
Monosodium glutamate, dms., 100 lbs., dlvd	lb.	1.00 -	1.07
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic)			
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.54 -	—
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs	lb.	.27 -	.28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs.	lb.	.22 -	.24
German, bgs.	lb.	.26 -	.27
Morphine, cns.	oz.	12.40 -	12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns	oz.	9.95 -	10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns	oz.	9.90 -	9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	9.90 -	9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns.	oz.	9.90 -	10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.55¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.56¼-	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.52¼-	—
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).			
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.40 -	4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	4.50 -	5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.60 -	5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	4.70 -	5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb lots	lb.	1.40 -	—
cns., 25-lb lots	lb.	1.45 -	—
Mustard seed, Danish yellow, bags.	lb.	.11¼-	—
Montana, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.10¼-	—
Oriental, bgs.	lb.	.08 -	—
Mustard oil, syn. bots.	lb.	1.60	1.85
Myristic acid, bgs.	lb.	.31½-	.34
tanks	lb.	.30½-	—
Myrrh gum, cs.	lb.	.55 -	—

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).			
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).			
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles	gal.	.174 -	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.18 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.179 -	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.18 -	—
east coast, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.19 -	—
group 3	gal.	13875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.21½-	—
Chicago	gal.	.299 -	—
Cleveland	gal.	.24½-	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.15½-	—
Newark	gal.	.20½-	—
New York	gal.	.20½-	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.21½-	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20 -	—
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.04¼-	—
78°, tanks, same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots	lb.	.07½	Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09¾-	—
indust., balls, flakes, whole-			
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.15¾-	—
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	18½-	—
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.00 -	—
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35 -	—
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works	lb	5.50 -	—
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)			
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).			
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).			
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid)			
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).			
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.50 -	—
b-Naphthylamine, tech. flake, bbls., works	lb.	1.60 -	—
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Casselia acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).			
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)			
Naringin, fib. dms	lb	8.50	
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms	lb.	.30	Nom.
20° cold test, dms.	lb.	.29	Nom.
30° cold test, dms.	lb.	.28	Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	lb	7.00	8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity	gram.	.25	—
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity	gram.	.30	—
Tech., fib. dms.	gram.	.14 -	—



Don't be your own worst enemy! If you notice one of cancer's danger signals in yourself, don't talk yourself into thinking it's nothing to worry about. See your doctor. Only **he** can tell. To learn the seven danger signals and to find out how to guard yourself against cancer, call our nearest office or just write to "Cancer," in care of your local post office.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

PROBLEM

FIND A WHITER, FINER NEOMYCIN FOR INJECTABLES AND OPHTHALMIC SOLUTIONS

ANSWER

Super White, from American Cyanamid. The whitest, most pharmaceutically elegant neomycin sulfate ever developed. It has an APHA color of 20, far below the normal range. Its potency and other properties meet all U. S. P. standards. Super White . . . the perfect neomycin grade for injectables and ophthalmic solutions. Another example of how Cyanamid reduces your production costs by offering specific neomycin grades for specific applications.

LET CYANAMID SKILL AND EXPERIENCE GUIDE YOU IN THE PRODUCTION OF ANTIBIOTICS...SULFONAMIDES...VITAMIN SUPPLEMENTS

CYANAMID

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, FINE CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT,
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. ... lb. 425.00 - 575.00
Tunisian, bots. ... lb. 400.00 - —
Nerolin, cns. ... lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd ... lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd ... lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd ... lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls. works ... lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls ... lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. ... lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo dm., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 - —
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 - —
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 6.00 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs ... lb. .10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. ... lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. ... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E ... 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
Nitric acid, 38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. ... 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. ... 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. ... 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cybs., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E ... 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works ... lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots., extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld ... lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld ... lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld ... lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt. alld ... lb. .445 - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld ... lb. .73 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis ... lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .40½- .42½
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .43 - .46
Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis ... lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .44 - .46
Spirit soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .43 - .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. ... lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd. lb. .88 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ... lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald., N. unit. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton. 3.10 - .30
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd E ... lb. .26½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ... lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, tanks, works lb. .26½- —
c.l., t.l., dms., same basis lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms. same basis lb. — - —
flake, c.l., t.l., works ... lb. .27½- —
c.l., dms., same basis ... lb. — - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. ... lb 1.25 —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.36 - —
West Indian, bgs ... lb. 1.45 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns. ... lb. 9.50 -12.75
West Indian, cns ... lb. 9.50 -12.75
Nux vomica, bls ... lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs ... lb. .20 - .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms ... lb. .43 - .55
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. ... gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 ... lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers' grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... lb. .22½- —
tanks, works ... lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms. 11c. higher.

Oils

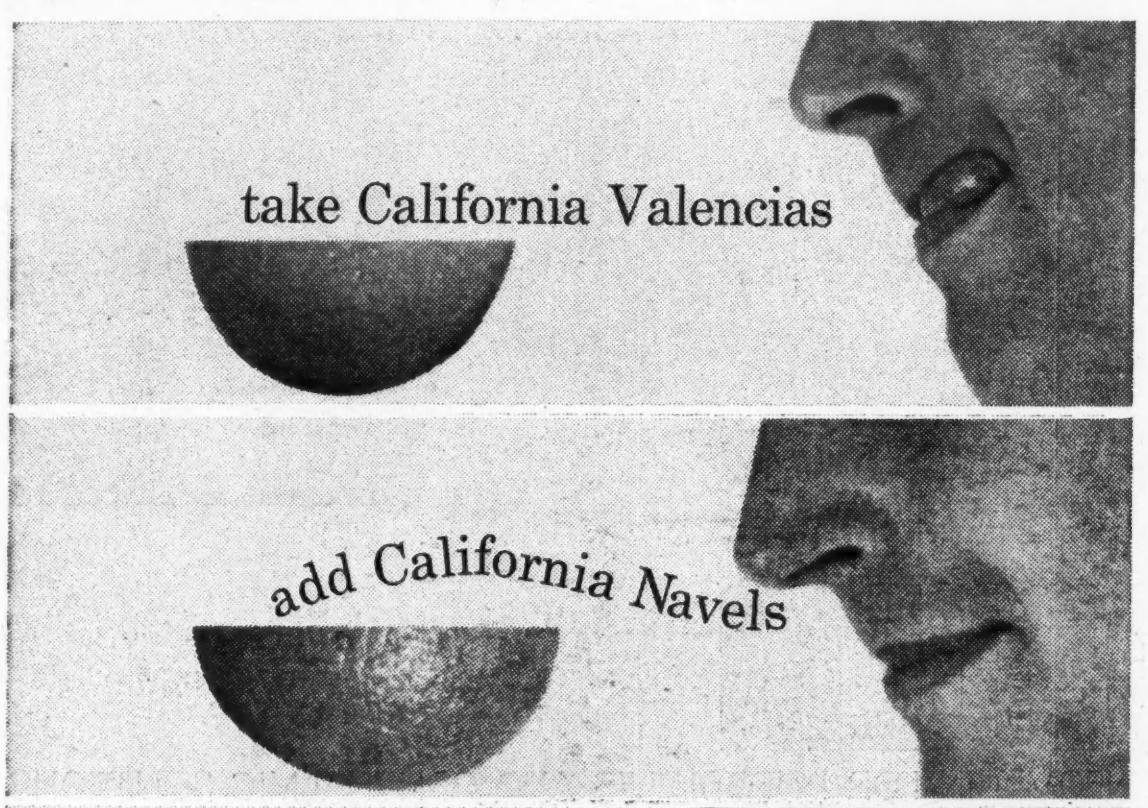
Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. ... lb. .22 - .22½
tanks ... lb. .20½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18 - .20½
tanks ... lb. .15½- —
Single-dist., dms. ... lb. .16¾- .19½
tanks ... lb. .14¼- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. ... lb. .13½- .14
Oleostearine, dms. ... lb. .12¼- .12½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. ... lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. ... lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. ... lb 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots ... lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid ... gal. 2.50 - 2.60
Olivine, crude, works ... ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ... ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ... ton. 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns ... oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. ... oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. ... oz. 21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms ... lb. .85 - .90
Florida, cns., dms. ... lb. .70 - 1.25
Messina, cns. ... lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Sweet, dist., cns., dms ... lb. .60 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .18 - .20
Sweet ... lb. .35 - .38

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns ... lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. ... lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. ... lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls. ... lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. ... lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).



to make the best orange oil for you!

It takes just the right proportion of the rich oil of flavorful California Valencias ...plus the aromatic oils of deep-colored navels...*and* the unmatched experience and skill of the Sunkist Growers in citrus product manufacture, to produce the best orange oil for you — Exchange Brand, U.S.P.

Precisely blended...identical in quality and strength, batch after batch... Exchange Brand Orange Oil is insurance that your products will maintain superiority batch after batch, year after year.

Ask your distributor for Exchange Brand Orange Oil — in the sealed container. It adds so little to the cost of finished goods, you cannot afford to pay less.

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Orange Oil U.S.P.
California Cold-pressed
Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS SALES DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIF.
Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by:
Dodge & Olcott, Inc.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.
Inquiries from countries other than U.S. and Canada should be directed to Sunkist Growers, Products Sales Department.

Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots., ... gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude bgs. ..... lb. .72 - .74
Refd., pure, bgs. ..... lb. .78 - .80
Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .18¼- .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .19¼- .19¾
8-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb. 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works..... lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. ..... lb. .1395- .1495
tanks ..... lb. .11¼- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms..... lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. ..... lb. 3.45 - 3.75
Papain, NF, powd. ..... lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns. 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 —
cns., smaller lots ..... oz 5.05 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz. 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian bgs ..... lb. .34 - .35
Hungarian, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .50 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .34 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline)
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. ..... lb 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .20 - —
fib dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., divd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd lb. .11½- —
Paranitraniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine)
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Patchouli oil, imp., cns ..... lb. 4.80 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., divd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.57.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .12 - —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .17½- .17¾
tanks ..... lb. .15½- —
Pectin, dom. NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech. powd., 150 jelly grade, lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse lb 1.28 —
Penicillin potassium 1,000,000 units. .023 - .025
Penicillin, procaine 1,000,000 units. .023 - .025
Pennyroyal oil USP ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. 22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., divd lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di-and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs.... lb. .24¾- —
Lampong, bgs. ..... lb. .24½- —
Red, Funtuas, bgs ..... lb. .30 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs ..... lb. .30 - —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - —
Sudanese, bgs ..... lb. .36 - —
White: Muntok, bgs ..... lb. .45 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 .75
Imp., USP., bls ..... lb. .85 —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. ..... lb. 3.35 - 4.00
Redist., USP, dms. ..... lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., divd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, divd. lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. divd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls. frt. alld lb 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms..... lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American cns., dms lb. 2.45 - 3.20
Petrolatum, ream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .03875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy... lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy..... lb. .08625- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06735- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .11125- .125
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .06875- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .095 .10375
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum)

Petroleum Products

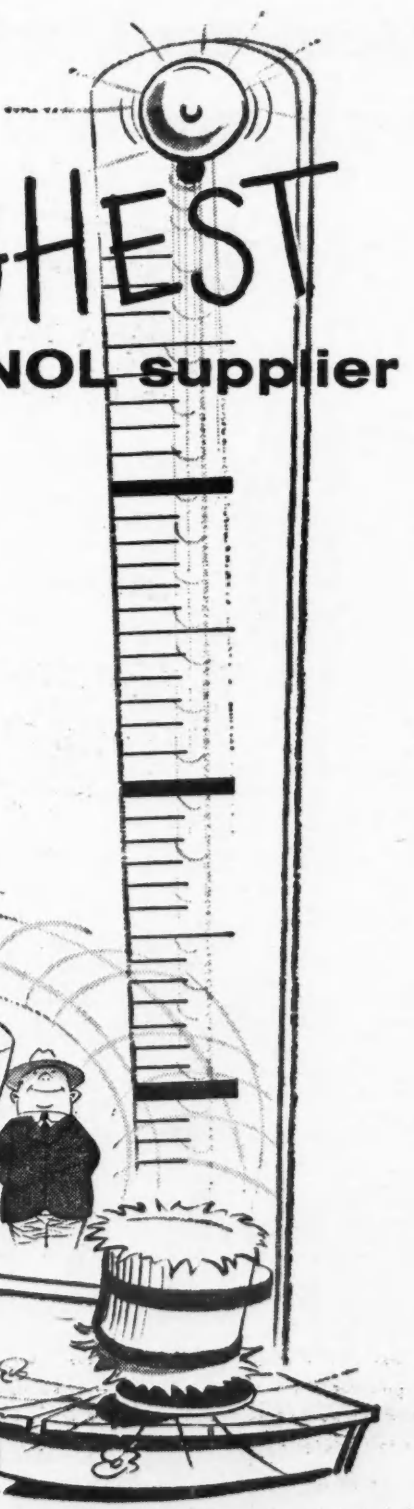
Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .14½- .17
Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14¾- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
non ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
30°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .16 - —
Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench fib dms. t.l., divd lb 44 —
fib. dms. t.t.l., same basis lb 47 —
NF, fib. dms., t.l. same basis lb 43 —
fib dms. l.t.l. same basis lb 46 —
Phenyl acetate, dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb .50 —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb 2.95 —
100%, bots. lb 4.00 4.05
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst. cns. lb. 1.25 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms works lb.27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms 200-lb lots divd E. lb 3.45 —
fib. dms., smaller lots, divd. E lb. 3.80 —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd E lb. 41 —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, divd. E ..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine comi., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb 1.70 1.80

ORONITE rates HIGHEST
as a dependable PHENOL supplier

When you ring the bell with customers there must be a reason for it. And there is. In the case of phenol, Oronite has the highest quality and service to match. And being the only marketeer with complete control of raw materials—uninterrupted supply is always assured.

Oronite Phenol is shipped by tank car or tank truck from Richmond, California, New Orleans, La., Chicago, Ill. and Paulsboro, New Jersey. You, too, will be better off doing your Phenol business with Oronite.



ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
A CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY SUBSIDIARY
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Foreign Affiliate: California Chemical International, Inc., San Francisco, Geneva, Panama

p-Phenylenediamine—Potassium Chlorate

p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. lb 1.30 - 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. lb 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid)
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
2-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb 2.10 - —
e-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb.17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb.10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —

Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.46.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton. 5.16 - —
55-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.56 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.21 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.21 - —
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.21 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1395- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - .19
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- .18½
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

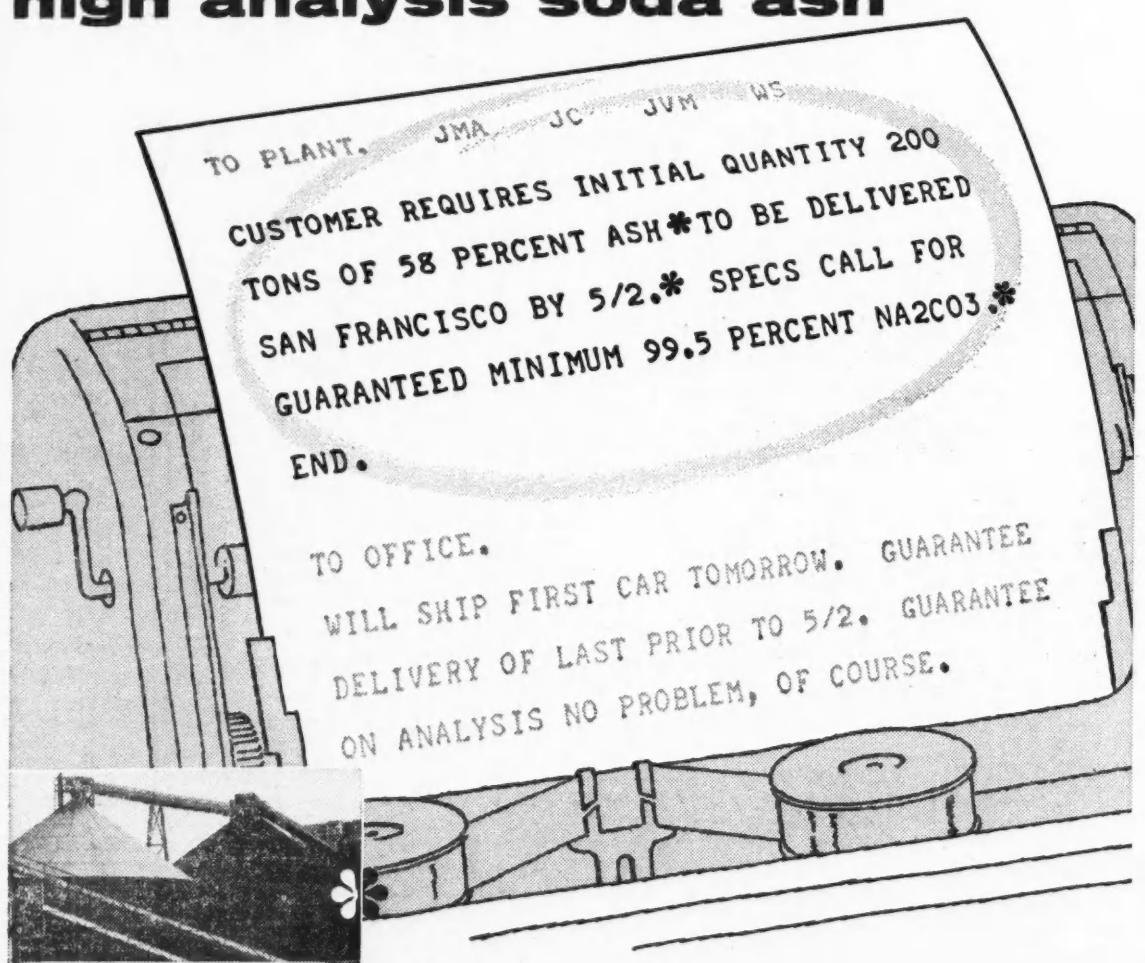
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .423
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works, lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 95°C. dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works lb. 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l., same basis lb. 1.50 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb 85 - —
Tech. bbls. lb 44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs lb 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 5.25 - —
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 5.15 - —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .68 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.48
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .173 - —
Pine oil, steam-dist., dms., ex whse, New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks works lb .046 - —
NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse New York lb. .36¼- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.65 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt allᵈ lb. 1.23 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more frt. allᵈ lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. allᵈ.lb. 1.06 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd E.lb 4.50 - 5.05

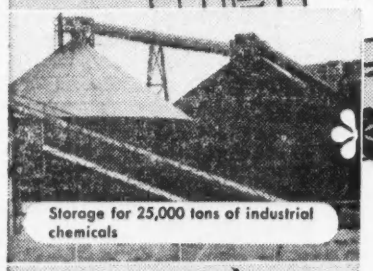
Pitches

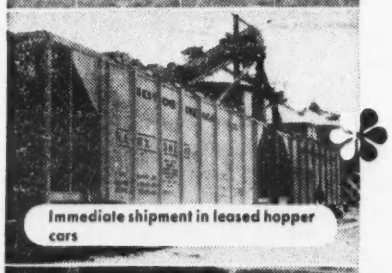
Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.76.00 - 80.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb.15.60 - —
Poke root, bls lb .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb lots, works, lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb lots, works, lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
Nubs, bgs lb. .7 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .20½- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.10.20 - —
Potash, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb.16.00 - 22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls dms lb. .20 - —
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
calcined, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14⅛
Powd., dms. c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —

West End "fills the order" for high analysis soda ash


TO PLANT. JMA JC JVM WS
CUSTOMER REQUIRES INITIAL QUANTITY 200 TONS OF 58 PERCENT ASH*TO BE DELIVERED SAN FRANCISCO BY 5/2.* SPECS CALL FOR GUARANTEED MINIMUM 99.5 PERCENT NA2CO3.*
END.
TO OFFICE.
WILL SHIP FIRST CAR TOMORROW. GUARANTEE DELIVERY OF LAST PRIOR TO 5/2. GUARANTEE ON ANALYSIS NO PROBLEM, OF COURSE.


Storage for 25,000 tons of industrial chemicals


Immediate shipment in leased hopper cars

Constant control for uniformly high quality

Meeting service requirements to the letter and producing superior soda ash of consistently accurate particle size and chemical analysis are the essentials to which the West End organization is uniquely geared. A system of rapid communications linking our sales office in Oakland with our production, technical and shipping departments at the desert plant site permits each department head to have a complete understanding of the customer's individual requirements and to make firm commitments or provide the desired information promptly.

WEST END Stauffer

WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY
DIVISION OF STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 1956 WEBSTER, OAKLAND 12, CALIF. • PLANT, WESTEND, CALIF.

Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran. 25-lb. metal dms. lb. .36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —

Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton.29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works.ton.27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26

Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)

Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51

Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —

Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½

Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)

Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —

Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —

Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —

Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38

Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.67 - —

Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 2.30

Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).

Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38

Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.38 - —

Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.40 - —

Potassium manure salt, 22% K.O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765

Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —

Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .31 - .33
bagged, 60% minimum K.O, same basis ton.23.50 -24.60
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .31½- .33½
bagged, 60% minimum K.O, same basis ton.23.80 -25.00

Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.

Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs.18.00 -19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.11.00 -12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -13.00

Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —

Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. ton.311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.316.00 - —

Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20

Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .25 - .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .35

Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21

Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½

Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).

Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).

Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —

Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.30 -18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.17.80 - —

Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —

Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10

Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.

Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .784 - .857

Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .59½- .61½

Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.

Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 - .17

Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).

Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79

Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —

Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40%K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton.13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton.14.00 - —

Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b. works E lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½- —

Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40

Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55

Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.60 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor (¼c. discount offered). gal. .1005- —

Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb.24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —

n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —

n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —

n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40

n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40

Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30

n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 - —

Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —

Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.

Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —

Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —

Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —

Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —

Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03⅞- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton.60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton.60.00 -70.00

Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .48 - —
Powd., 1.3% pjyrethrins, bags, ton, works lb. .69 - —

Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 9.60 - 9.80
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal.45.90 -46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb.11.00 -11.35
purif., 20%, dms., works lb.11.00 -11.35
Pyridine, denat., dms c.l., works gal 2.77 - —
and frt equald gal 2.80 - —
dms l.c.l. same basis gal 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works. kilo.175.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines. long-ton 5.00 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb 3.17 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms. lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots kilo.26.40 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.15 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, ens. oz. .74½- .77

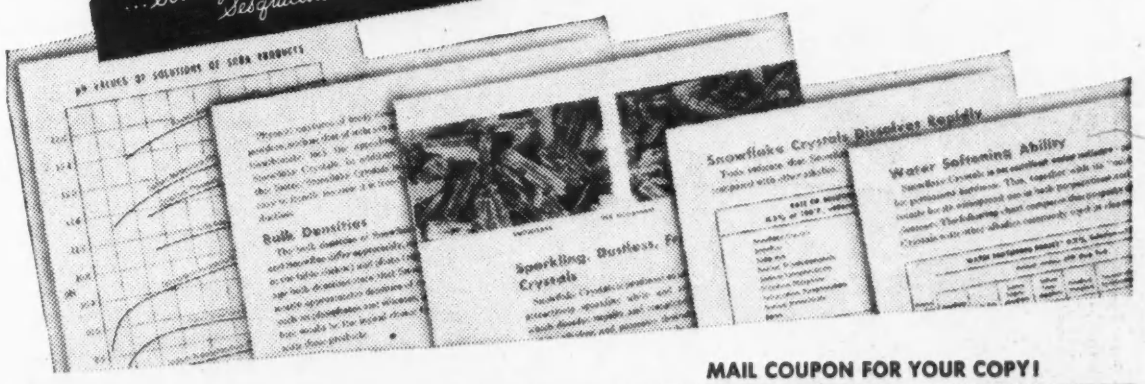
SOLVAY Snowflake Crystals offer More advantages than any other form of alkali!

This booklet gives you the facts and figures...

Compare these eleven advantages of Snowflake® and Snowfine®, two granulations of SOLVAY® sesquicarbonate of soda, with any other form of alkali—and you'll specify this product for your basic industrial process, household or industrial cleanser, or luxury bath preparation. . .

This distinctive alkali is (1) sparkling, (2) noncaking, (3) free-flowing, (4) dustless, (5) highly soluble, (6) quick dissolving, (7) an excellent water softener, (8) an active detergent, (9) an efficient buffer, (10) a superior acid neutralizer, (11) a good way to add bulk.

Write for samples and free Snowflake fact book, featuring figures and charts comparing properties with the major alkalies.



Sodium Nitrite • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash
Chloroform • Potassium Carbonate • Sodium Bicarbonate • Methyl Chloride
Soda Ash • Ammonium Chloride • Methylene Chloride • Monochlorobenzene
Vinyl Chloride • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Ammonium
Bicarbonate • Carbon Tetrachloride • Snowflake® Crystals • Hydrogen Peroxide
Aluminum Chloride • Cleaning Compounds • Mutual® Chromium Chemicals

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☐ Snowflake Crystal sample ☐ Snowfine sample
☐ Snowflake fact book
☐ Data on how Snowflake can help my operation described in attached letter.

Name _____
Position _____
Company _____
Phone _____
Address _____
City _____ Zone ____ State _____

Quinine—Sodium Bicarbonate

Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots	oz.	.34		Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns	oz.	.27½		.29
Quinine hydrochloride cns.	oz.	.23	-	.25
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns	oz.	.24½	-	.26
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt equald	lb.	.50¾		—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	51¼		—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	-	—

R

R salt, paste, dms, frt alld., 100% basis	lb.	.88	-	—
Powd, frt alld 100% basis	lb.	.98		—
Rapeseed oil, dms	lb.	.15¼	-	.15½
tanks	lb.	.13¼	-	—
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works	lb	1.00		—
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls, dms	lb.	1.00	-	1.20
Red carmine No 40 (see Carmine).				
Red oil (see Oleic acid)				

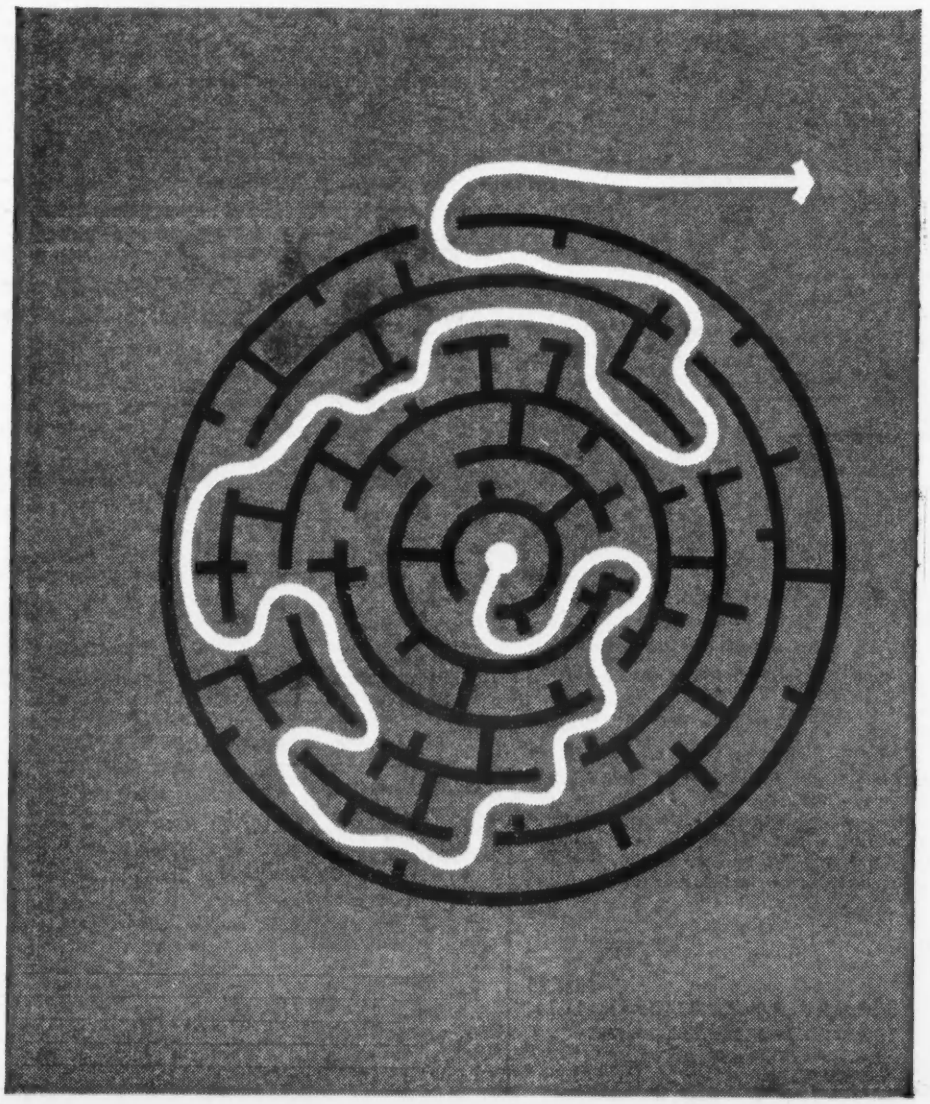
Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)				
Reserpine, cryst, bots	gram	1.25	-	—
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt equald	lb	77½		—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	78½		—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb	2.75	-	—
powd., dms., works	lb	2.95	-	—
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF dms.	lb	2.50		—
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.14		.16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs	lb	6.00		—
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs	lb	6.60		—
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans	lb.	42.00		51.00
Synthetic	lb.	14.00		16.00
Rhubarb root, india whole, bgs	lb.	.25	-	—
powd., bgs.	lb.	.35	-	—
Riboflavin, USP, fib, dms., kilo or more, dlvd	kilo.	36.00	-	—
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd	kilo.	130.00	-	—
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib, dms., kilo or more dlvd.	kilo.	104.50	-	—
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms, l.c.l.,	lb.	.15½		—
tanks, dlvd, E	lb.	.13½		—
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).				
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).				
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).				
Rose oil, nat., bulgarian, bots	oz.	72.00		—
Turkish, bots.	oz.	55.00		58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.97	-	1.20
tech., cns., dms.	lb	50		1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).				
Rotenone, fib, dms., works, unit-lb.	lb.	.12	-	—
Resin, 25-45%, fib, dms., works, unit-lb.		.13	-	—
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse	lb.	.03¾		—
bgs., ton lots same basis	lb.	.04¼		—
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.178	-	—
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.19	-	—
tanks, group 3	gal.	.13875		—
Rue oil, bots	lb	2.75		3.00
Rutin, NF, fib dms., 10 kilo lots	kilo.	13.75	-	—
fib, dms., 5 kilo lots	kilo	14.00	-	—
fib, dms., 1 kilo	kilo.	14.50	-	—
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.22	-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	-	—

S

S acid, bbls., works	lb.	3.25	-	—
Sabadilla seed activated, ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.42		.44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots, works	lb	2.50	-	—
USP, gran., soluble dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	-	—
dms smaller lots	lb	1.70		1.80
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.65	-	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	1.75		1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York	lb	.1785		.1825
tanks, Atl Coast	lb	.1585		—
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins	lb.	25.00	-	—
Safrol, dms.	lb.	.70	-	—
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs.	lb.	.40	-	—
Greek, cns.	lb	.16	-	—
Italian, cns.	lb.	.18	-	—
Sage oil, clary bots.	lb.	25.00		32.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	3.25	-	3.60
Spanish, cn	lb.	1.35		1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).				
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt equald	lb.	1.23	-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	1.25	-	—
Salicylamide, 100-lb dms	lb.	1.05	-	—
Salicylic acid, crude, fib, dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld	lb.	.37¼	-	—
fib, dms, l.c.l., frt alld, on 100 lbs or more	lb.	.38½	-	—
Sublimed, tech., fib, dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd	lb.	.39¼	-	—
fib dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.43½	-	—
USP, cryst., 200-lb fib dms., 1,000-lbs or more	lb.	.50½	-	—
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.53½	-	—
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs or more	lb.	.52½	-	—
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb	55½	-	—
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more	lb.	.57½	-	—
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb	60½	-	—
Salol, NF, gran., bbls, kgs.	lb.	1.20	-	—
Powdered salol, 25c per lb. higher				
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs	lb.	1.09	-	—
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l	100 lbs.	1.34	-	—
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton.	28.00	-	—
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)				
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs.	lb.	.65	-	.66
powd., fib, dms.	lb.	75	-	76
Sandalwood oil, cns.	lb.	14.75	-	16.50
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.03	-	—
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast	lb.	No		stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms.	lb.	.40	-	.78
Nat., dom., dms.	lb.	1.55	-	2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns.	lb.	4.50	-	5.25
Savory oil, cns	lb.	4.75	-	—
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis	lb.	.85	-	—
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis.	lb.	.95	-	—
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	13.00	-	—
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.69½		—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71½		—
Purified, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.65½		—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67½		—
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.30½		—
fib, dms., smaller lots	lb.	.31	-	.32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd.	lb.	7.00	-	—
Senega root, bls.	lb.	3.00	-	—
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls	lb.	.22	-	—
siftings	lb.	.18	-	—
Tinnevelly No. 1, bls.	lb.	.22	-	—
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.18	-	—
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.14	-	—
pods, bls.	lb.	.28	-	—
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17	-	—
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	5.00	-	5.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms.	lb	.38		.39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs.	lb.	.15	¼-	—
Lebanese, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.19	-	—
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.21½	-	—
nat., bgs.	lb.	.14	-	—
Salvadorian, nat., bgs.	lb.	.13	-	—
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.46	-	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.47	-	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.48	-	—
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c. per lb higher for all packages.				
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.56	-	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.57	-	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.58	-	—
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.36	-	.39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots.	lb.	.34	-	.37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.32	-	.34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.				
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.37	-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.48	-	—
tanks, works	gal.	.25	-	—
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	-	.18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	-	.17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	-	.16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	-	.17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse.	ton.	45.00		55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	-	—
bgs, l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	-	—
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	20.00	-	—
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	-	.30½
tanks, works	lb.	.17	-	—
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz.	oz.	.91¾	-	—
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots,	oz.	.94¾	-	—
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.95¼	-	—
bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.96¼	-	—
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots	oz.	.67¼	-	—
dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.67¾	-	—
bots., 250-500-oz. lots	oz.	.68¾	-	—
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.				
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.15	-	—
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.10	-	—
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns.	lb.	45.00		60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls.	lb.	.30	-	.35
Powd., bls.	lb.	.35	-	.40
Whole, bls.	lb.	.20	-	.25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.90	-	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs.		3.00	-	4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.60	-	—
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.85	-	—
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs.		3.95	-	4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.55	-	—
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		5.20	-	—
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	-	—
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	-	3.00
73% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs		3.00		—
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	-	3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs		4.80		—
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.50	-	—
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs.		2.80	-	—
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd, E lb.		.14½	-	—
NF, 60%, gran., dms, c.l., works, lb.		.15½	-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.		.17½	-	—
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more	lb.	1.02	-	—
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted	lb.	1.90	-	—
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E lb.		.25½	-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, E lb.		.27	-	—
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works	lb.	.26	-	—
dms., less than ton lots, works	lb.	.26½	-	—
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works	lb.	.17½	-	—
dms., less than ton lots, works	lb.	.18	-	.19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works	kilo.	10.00	-	—
10-kilo dm., same basis	kilo.	10.35	-	—
5-kilo dm., same basis	kilo.	10.75	-	—
1-kilo bot., same basis	kilo.	11.00	-	—
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.35	-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	-	—
USP, dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld	lb.	.38	-	—
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.43	-	—
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb.		.45	-	—
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.95	-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.85	-	—
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs		2.55	-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.45	-	—



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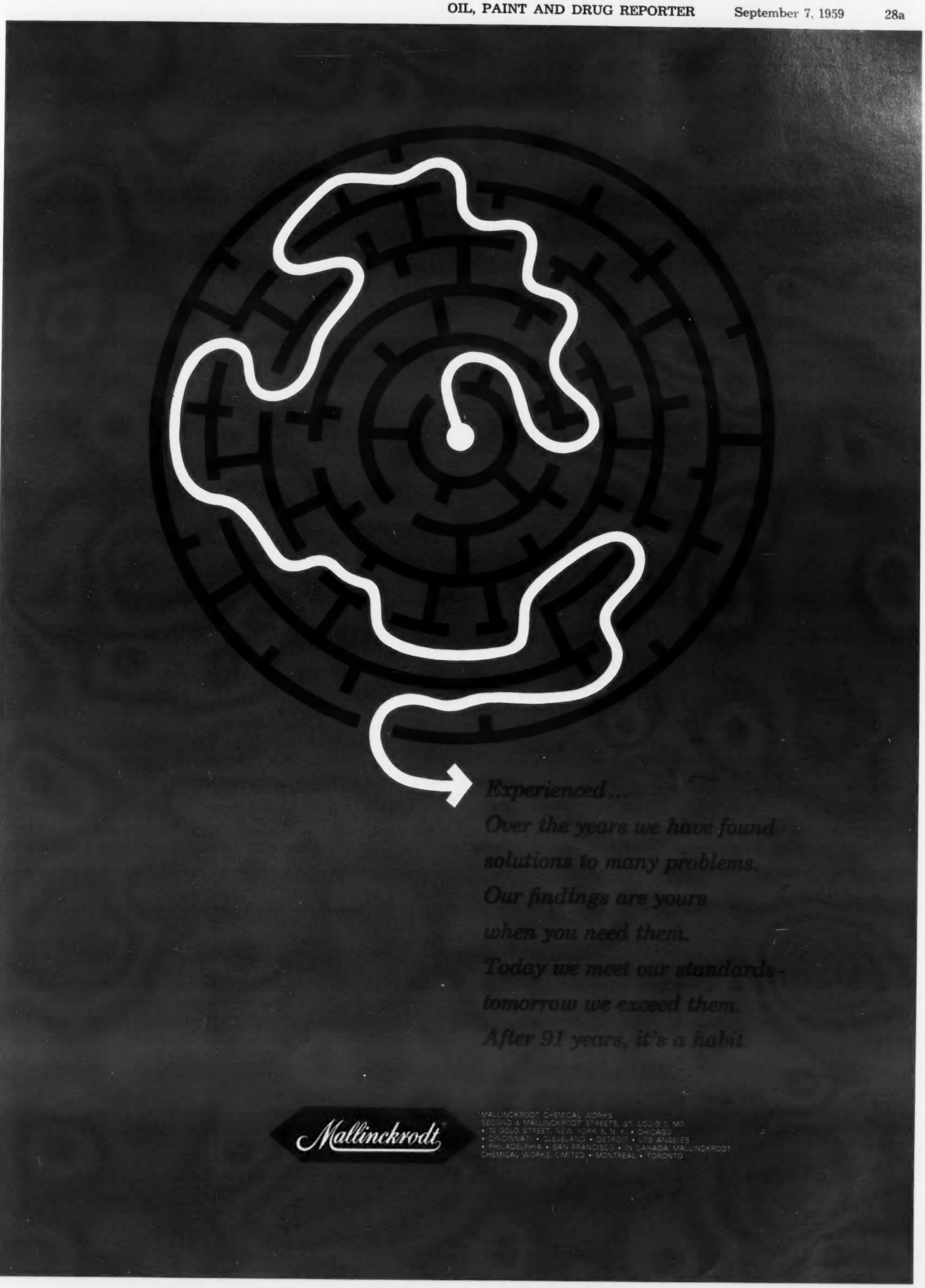
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE
(U.S.P.)

In the production of fine chemicals like *Magnesium Trisilicate* we are unexcelled in quality and experience. Our manufacturing process is continuously controlled to insure uniformity and reliability. You can be sure you are always working with the same fine chemical if it is Mallinckrodt Magnesium Trisilicate.

Mallinckrodt®


Experienced....
Over the years we have found solutions to many problems.
Our findings are yours when you need them.
Today we meet our standards- tomorrow we exceed them.
After 91 years, it's a habit
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MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS
SECOND & MALLINCKRODT STREETS, ST. LOUIS 7, MO.
• 72 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK 8, N. Y. • CHICAGO
• CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • DETROIT • LOS ANGELES
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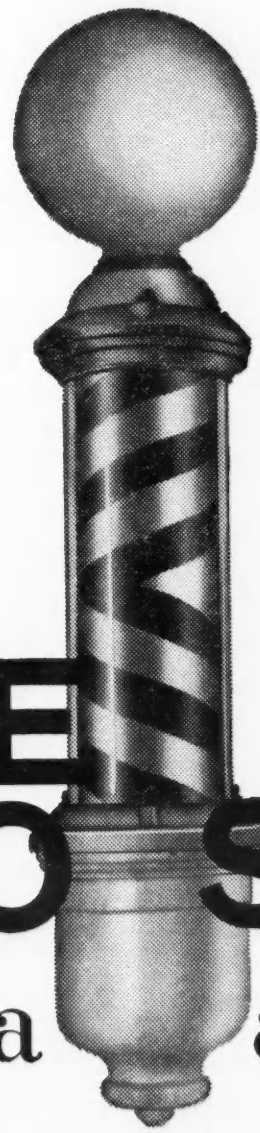
CHEMICAL WORKS, LIMITED • MONTREAL • TORONTO

Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13¼- .14¼
Sodium bichromate in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax).
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 33.00 -40.00
Stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works lb. 15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., ums., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP powd prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Gran sodium cyanide 1c higher
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, 250-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¼- —
Sodium diacetate, tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14¾- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis. lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton 102.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 -11.25
Sodium metaborate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton 210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.18 -17.18
Sodium metallic, bricks, c.l. works, lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.45 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25

Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 44.00 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 98%, bgs., works. 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21

Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenolsulfonate, [illegible] 75
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms [illegible]
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald. 100 lbs 9.45 -10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate tn dms. 60c to 80c. higher than bgs
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35

Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb 78½ - —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms.lb 81½ - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 - 4 60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 - 4 90
dlvd zone 4 100 lbs 5 35 - 5 60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl states E of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky and Va. Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex E of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N H and Vt (in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn Mo (except St Louis) Neb E of 98° N C., S C., Tenn and Tex N of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 98°, Kan., Neb W of 98° N D., Okla., S D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso) (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works 100 lbs 5.35 - —



TIME TO SHAVE your soda ash costs

EVERY $6,400 YOU SAVE IN PROCESSING OR MANUFACTURING IS WORTH A $100,000 ORDER

This is a startling fact that calls for careful heeding by every businessman.

Pretax earnings average 6.4% or $6,400 on each $100,000 of product you sell, after raw materials, sales expenses, overhead and miscellaneous are deducted.*

Every time you save $6,400 in your processing or manufacturing costs, it is the equivalent of your net on a $100,000 order.

A re-evaluation of your soda ash purchases may reveal appreciable savings. Here are a few factors to consider: (1) Columbia-Southern may develop, through a study of your operations, potential savings in your converting from bag to bulk purchases.

(2) Savings also may become apparent in a study of Columbia-Southern's three Soda Ash plant locations, selected for maximum delivery efforts.

(3) Further possibilities may exist through the kind of help Columbia-Southern can give you in specialized technical assistance and in recommendations for profitable handling and storage procedures.

If you haven't carefully appraised your soda ash purchases within the past few years, we suggest that you call today at any of the fourteen Columbia-Southern District Sales Offices for prompt and helpful information.

*Based on Manufacturing Corporation Statistics for first half of 1958.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

A Subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company • One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

DISTRICT OFFICES: Cincinnati, Charlotte, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, New York, St. Louis, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Dallas, Houston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, San Francisco. IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited

Sodium Sesquisilicate—Styrene Monomer

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be. turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be., turbid, 1:29.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .642 - .702
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd. dms lb. .22½- —
Sodium sulfate, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton.54.00 - —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .17½- .18

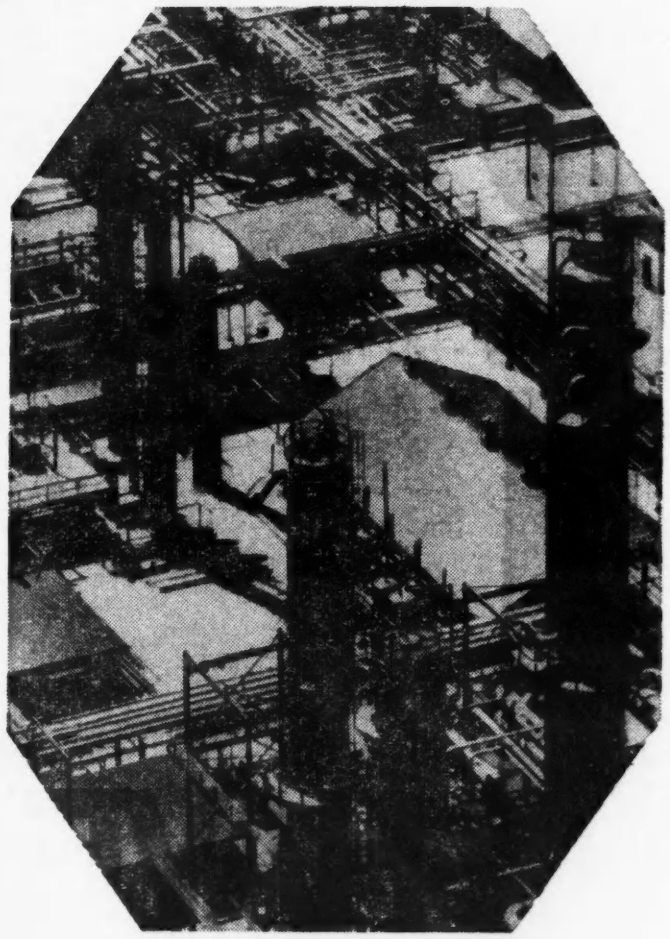
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs., l.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls. lb. .13¼- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —

Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .0775- —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .0815- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs. dlvd. E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .38 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .80 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F, b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .31 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F, b.r., 15°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .29 - —
324°-349°F, b.r., 16.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
322°-350°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .29 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
365°-404°F, b.r., 19°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .32 - —
367°-421°F, b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .30 - —
205°-[illegible]F, b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F, b.r., 25.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
221°-278°F, b.r., 34.8°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston l. .20 - —
282°-325°F, b.r., 41.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
357°-403°F, b.r., 23°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F, b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .36 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .45
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½- —
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton.52.50 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .0945- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1375- .1400
tanks lb. .1175- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1325- .1350
tanks lb. .1125- —
Salad, dms. lb. .1355- —
tanks lb. .1155- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½- —
S. D., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 5.00 - 6.35
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45° dms lb. .1450- .1550
tanks lb. .1250- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1350- .1450
tanks lb. .1150- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .34
Spruce oil cns., dms. lb 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .812 - .834
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - 1.11
Stannous chloride, anhyd. dms. works lb. 1.007- 1.262
Stannous chloride, hydrous, cryst., works lb. .87 - .88
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.002 - 1.102
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Staveacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed bgs. lb. .16¼- .18¾
Single-pressed bgs. lb. .15¾- .18¼
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18 - .20½
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .15 - —
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .034 - .035
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .034 - .035
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., less lb. dm., f.o.b. E lb. .92 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms. lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs. lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l. lb. .1453- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1653- —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .1203- —

Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.45



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MEETS THE DEMAND FOR "EXTREME PURITY" SOLVENTS

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- **Delhi-Solvent 100**—for natural and synthetic resins, gums, waxes, rubbers and bitumens, insecticide and herbicide solutions.
- **Delhi-Solvent 150**—high grade solvent for paint industry as well as insecticide and herbicide solutions.
- **Delhi-Mineral Spirits No. 240**—excellent thinner for paint and varnish; also a dry cleaning and agricultural solvent.
- **Delhi-Solvent 250**—used in paint and varnish industry and as a metal cleaning and general purpose solvent.

To meet the growing demand for solvents of exceptional purity in the chemical, paint, rubber and other industries, Delhi-Taylor has completed construction of a new solvent plant.

The new plant will provide a greater degree of production control and flexibility for the production of narrow distillation range solvents. It also permits closer control of feed stocks for further assurance of purity and uniformity.

Bulk deliveries of Delhi Solvents are promptly available from our plant in Corpus Christi and from terminals throughout the U.S.

For complete specifications on Delhi Solvents and Petrochemicals send for our Petrochemical File.

CHEMICAL DIVISION
DELHI-TAYLOR OIL CORPORATION
415 MADISON AVE. · NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
DALLAS · CORPUS CHRISTI · CHICAGO · TULSA · BATON ROUGE · HOUSTON

Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy E. lb. .0935- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns. works lb. .60 - .65
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .65 - .75
Sulfabenzamide dms. kilo 8.80 9.90
Sulfanbenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 6.61 - 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms. kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo.24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo 5.50 6.60
dms kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.14.75 —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh dms kilo 3.05 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms. kilo 3.79 4.20
NF X, powd., dms. kilo 2.85 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary dms kilo.16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots. tins kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo.16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms. 1,000-lb lots or more lb 2.35 —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp. Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, refd. flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., lb. cyls., dlvd lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works ton.23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
Sulfuric acid, consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.05 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b. vessel unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works, ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized bgs., c.l., works, ton.38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.00 - —
ord., Calif., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00

Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04⅛
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .09½- .12½
tanks, works lb. .07¼- .10
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - .08⅛
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, lb. .06¼- .06⅜
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .08 - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05½- —
prime, tanks, dlvd lb. .05⅜- .05½
special tanks, dlvd. lb. .05¾- .05⅞
sulfonated 25% bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08⅜- .08⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .14¼- .16¾
tanks lb. .11¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .15¾- .18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .16
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. lb. 3.10 - 4.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia New York bulk, unit-ton. 4.75 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk, unit-ton. 5.25 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.07
Tannic acid, NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 1.99
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb .14½ —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .22 .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., c.l., dlvd E lb 60 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms frt equald lb. 75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55 —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .51 —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt alld lb. 1.04 —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb .37 —
tanks, works lb. .35 —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .32 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb 4.50 —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb. 3.90 - —

COPPER

Copper Sulfate Industrial Crystals and all common grades.

Monohydrated Copper Sulfate 35% Copper as metallic packaged in steel drums at no extra cost.

Copper Carbonate 55% Copper as metallic. Light and dense grades.

Cupric Chloride 37% Copper as metallic. Available in polyethylene lined drums or bags.

SULFUR

Sulfuric Acid All grades and strengths from 60° Baume through the various Oleums.

Liquid Sulfur Dioxide Highest commercial quality, available in tank cars, tank wagons, ton cylinders and 150-lb. cylinders.

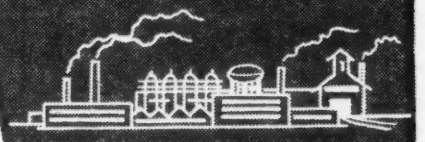
Sodium Hydrosulfite T-C HYDRO is a dry, white, free flowing crystalline powder of uniform particle size and structure. It is dust free, assuring highest stability and uniformity.

Chlorosulfonic Acid Iron less than 1.0 ppm as loaded. Water White. Delivered in glass-lined tank wagons, also in stainless steel drums.

Para Toluene Sulfonic Acid, Anhydrous Other organic Sulfonic Acids.

TC TENNESSEE CORPORATION

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS



We mine Copper, Iron, Zinc and Sulfur and are basic producers of their chemical derivatives. Our technical know-how in these basic materials is your assurance of exacting quality control and strict uniform consistency.

IRON

Ferric Iron Sulfate Partially hydrated free flowing granular. Available in bags or bulk.

ZINC

Monohydrated Zinc Sulfate 36% Zinc as metallic. White, free flowing powder.

Zinc Oxide Secondary.

MANGANESE

Manganese Sulfate, Fertilizer Grade

Monohydrated Manganese Sulfate 93% Mn, SO_4, H_2O. Highest purity, technical grade . . . NOT A BY-PRODUCT.

Manganous Oxide Minimum 48% Manganese as metallic. Feeds; fertilizers, spray or dust grades.

For Further Information or Samples, Make Request on Your Firm's Letterhead.

TC TENNESSEE CORPORATION

TENNESSEE CORPORATION
617-29 Grant Building, Atlanta, Georgia

Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	3.65	—
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld	kilo.	36.00	—
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms., frt. alld	kilo.	38.00	—
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld	kilo.	36.00	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.72	—
dms., less ton lots	lb.	.74	—
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).			
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb.	5.20	—
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works	lb.	6.20	—
Thioglycolic acid, refd., chys., 100% basis	lb.	1.35	1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works	lb.	4.00	—
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l. frt alld.	lb.	.30	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.32	—
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis	lb.	.33	—
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb lots or more, works	lb.	3.50	—
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots	kilo.	275.00	—
Thyme leaves, French, bgs	lb.	.29	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.14	—
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms	lb	2.00	2.25
Fech., white, cns.	lb	.40	1.85
USP, white, cns.	lb	2.20	2.60
Thymol, fib. dms.	lb.	2.60	3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms.	lb.	7.30	—
Timbo root (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).			
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).			
Tin metal (Straits)	lb.	1.02	—
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).			
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).			
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).			
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½	—
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.26½	—
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville Fla	ton.	180.00	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y	ton.	205.00	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis	ton.	215.00	—
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.			
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.27½	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.28½	—
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 50% Ti O2, high-tinting, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.14¾	—
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	8.10	9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27½	.29
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l.	lb.	.78	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.81	—
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, concs., pure basis, bots	kilo.	67.00	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, concs., pure basis, bots	kilo.	122.00	—
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots	kilo.	109.00	—
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots	kilo.	99.00	—
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots	kilo.	90.00	—
25% dry, powd., bots.	kilo.	22.50	24.00
33⅓% dry, powd., bots.	kilo.	30.00	31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.55	—
Paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.50	—

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis	lb.	1.50	—
Tolu balsam, cns	lb.	3.10	3.60
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, cl.		.25	—
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd E of Rockies	gal.	.25	.32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works	lb.	.60	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.63	—
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l.	lb.	.90	—
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l.	lb.	1.00	—
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.79	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.80	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78	—
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28	—
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
Cast, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.45	—
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works	lb.	.92	1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.70	—
Light shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.70	—
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.10	—
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.	lb.	1.50	1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.	lb.	1.25	1.30
Tolaquine, 100-oz. lots, cs.	oz.	.42	—
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., t.t.s., works	lb.	.28	—
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs	lb.	3.60	3.75
No. 2, cs	lb.	3.40	3.60
No. 3, cs	lb.	3.15	3.25
USP, powd., bbls.	lb.	1.05	1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	—
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.985	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.995	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.96	—
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver.	lb.	.42½	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver	lb.	.40	—
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.52½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.53½	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.50	—
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb	.67½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.69	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.65	—
Trichloroacetic acid, bots.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.16	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.13¼	—
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.			
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¼	—
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11½	—
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13	—
dms., l.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.15	.16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb	.12	—
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).			
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. chys, works, frt adjusted.	lb.	1.40	1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32½	—
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32½	—
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.26½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
Triethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.24½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25½	—
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.50	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.47½	—
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt alld E. of Denver	lb.	.46¼	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E of Denver	lb.	.47¼	—
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver	lb.	.43¾	—
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.40½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.38	—
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd, E	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.51½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.53	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.49	—
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.20¾	—
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis	lb.	.30	.305
tanks, same basis	lb.	.26	—
basis	lb.	.26	—
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt equald, 100% basis	lb.	.35	—
dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis	lb.	.35½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100%			
Trimethylol propane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.50	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.51½	—
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd, E.	lb.	.40	—
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.41	—
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald	lb.	.41½	—
bbls., l.c.l., frt equald	lb.	.42½	—
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works	lb.	.90	—
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.22½	—
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E	lb.	.18½	—
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E	lb.	.19	—
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.			
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).			
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works.	lb.	55.00	—
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.25¾	—
dms., l.c.l., New York	lb.	.26	.26¼
tanks, New York	lb.	.24¼	—
tanks, domestic, mills	lb.	.22¾	.22⅞
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works	lb	3.54	—
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.25	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	2.45	—
Turkey red, bbls, works	lb.	.62	—
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).			
Turpentine oil, NF, cns, dms	lb.	.28	.50
Tuscan red, bbls, frt. equald	lb.	.26	.32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram.		.54	—

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd, E of Rockies	lb.	.35	.39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis	lb.	.22½	.35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.			
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07½	.07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07¾	.08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y	lb.	.08¼	—
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works	lb.	.07¾	.08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works	lb.	.08½	.08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms	lb.	1.28	—
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).			
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).			
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E	ton.	125.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse.	ton.	145.00	—
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E	ton.	103.00	—
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equal	ton.	120.00	—
37 grade, tanks, same basis	ton.	145.00	—
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works	lb.	.65	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.70	—
Uva-ursi leaves, bls	lb.	.12	—

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs	lb.	.32	—
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.25	—
dl-Valine, dms., works	lb.	21.00	27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works	lb.	1.28	1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works	lb.	.09½	.12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tons	lb.	15.25	—
Mexican, cuts, tins	lb.	15.25	—
whole, tins	lb.	17.25	—
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	3.00	—
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb lots	lb.	3.10	—
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100.-lb. lots	lb.	3.25	3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works.	lb.	.0475	—
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works	lb.	.0525	—
25%, bgs., works	lb.	.0575	—
30%, bgs., works	lb.	.06	—
35%, bgs., works	lb.	.0625	—
40%, bgs., works	lb.	.0675	—
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns	lb.	12.75	16.00
Haitian, cns.	lb.	12.50	15.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	4.50	—
Tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	5.53	—
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.			
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	—
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.17½	—
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18¼	—
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd	lb.	.19	—
zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash			
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works	lb.	.125	—
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals	bot.	1.12	—
bots., 75cc., hospitals	bot.	1.56	—
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27¼	—
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.47	—
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works	lb.	1.20	—
1 to 9 dms., works	lb.	1.35	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.15	—
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works.	lb.	.16½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, f.o.b. dest., frt. prepaid	lb.	.14	—
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units.		.02½	—
Virginia type red, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram	gram.	.07¼	—
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots	kilo.	67.50	—
325,000 units per gram, same basis	kilo.	43.88	—
250,000 units per gram, same basis	kilo.	33.75	—
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.			
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units		.10	—
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units.		.10	—
Vitamin A palmitate, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram. 1,000,000 units.		.10	—
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).			
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).			
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tins	gram.	139.00	—
1% vitamin B_{12} USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., on 1-5 kilo dms	gram.	1.65	—
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms	gram.	1.65	—
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity	gram.	128.00	—
0.1 percent trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo	kilo.	160.00	—
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld	gram.	1.33	—
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms., frt. alld	gram.	1.33	—
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).			
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).			
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots	kilo.	42.50	—
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots	kilo.	45.00	—
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).			
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).			
Vitamin H (see Biotin).			
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).			
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots.	gram.	6.50	—
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).			
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).			

W

Wahoo root bark, bls	lb.	2.25	2.50
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	1.95	—
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago	lb.	2.05	—
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago	lb.	2.15	—
Watchung-type reds, bbls.	lb.	1.95	—

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms	gal.	12.25	—
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).			
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls	lb.	.16	.20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms.,	lb.	6.55	—
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).			
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls	lb.	.16	.20
Thin, rossed, bls	lb.	.21	—
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns	lb	6.35	17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns.	lb.	3.75	7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).			
Witch hazel bark, bls.	lb.	.16	.17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.	lb.	.22	—
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	39.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	56.00	—
Medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	44.00	—
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).			
Wood oil (see Tung oil).			
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).			
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, Levant, bgs	lb.	2.50	—
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).			
Wormwood oil, cns	lb.	4.75	5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.29	—
Birmingham dist.	gal.	.29	—
Chicago dist.	gal.	.28½	—
Cleveland dist.	gal.	.29	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.29	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.29	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.29½	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.27	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.29	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.30	—
Minnequa, Col.	gal.	.29	—
Philadelphia dist.	gal.	.29	—
Pittsburgh dist.	gal.	.29	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.29	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.29	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.29	—
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:			
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.29	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.27	—
Charleston, S. C.	gal.	.29	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.28½	—
Detroit, Mich.	gal.	.29	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.27	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.29	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.30	—
Sewell's Point, Va.	gal.	.28	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.28½	—
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.25	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.30	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.05	—
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis.	gal.	1.35	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.40	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.15	—
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.15	—
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.20	—
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns.	lb.	2.15	3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd	lb.	.27	—
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.47	—
USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.52	—
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.56	—
USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.60	—
Torula, USP, dlvd	lb.	.18	—

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.50	- .55
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots.	lb.	7.00	-22.00
extra, bots.	lb.	28.00	-33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins.	oz.	3.75	- 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more,			
bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd.	lb.	.343	- —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	.373	- —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	- —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works	lb.	.29¾	- —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works	lb.	.23	- —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs. same basis	lb.	.25	- —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	- —
NF, precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.26	- —
Tech. soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.80	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15	- —
fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.70	- —
dms., l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	11.20	- —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.45	- —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95	- —
Zinc chromate bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29	- —
Basic, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.34	- —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	- —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.57	- —
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.1460	- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	- .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.23½	- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St Louis	lb.	.11	- —
Prime western, slabs, New York,	lb.	.11½	- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27	- —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	- —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	- —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process,, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15	- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.15½	- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15⅛	- —
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15⅝	- —
leaded, 50%, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15⅜	- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15⅞	- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16⅜	- —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.16¼	- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¼	- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¾	- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¼	- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.17¼	- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¾	- —
Zinc oxide, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18¼	- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.18¾	- —
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.19¼	- —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.45	- .46
NF, powd., dms	lb.	.48	- .49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36¼	- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41	- —
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	- .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.75	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75	- —
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.25	- —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2530	- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	- —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	- —
bbls, c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	- —
Zinc-formaldenyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26	- —
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.52	- —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04	- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06¼	- —
Milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛	- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅜	- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works	lb.	.23	- —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works	lb.	14.00	-15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
Zirconium oxide, electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.48½	- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.51	- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.62	- —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.62½	- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.63½	- —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.64	- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.66	- —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	- .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	- .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62	- .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.37½	- —

Bids Wanted

Agricultural Chemicals, unspecified amt., Sept. 15, Agricultural Bank of Greece, Permanent Supplies Committee, 23 Venizelou St., Athens.

Chloramphenicol Palmitate Suspension, 72,000 bots., Bid RFP 5522Q, Sept. 14, Military Medical Supply Agency, 29th St. and 3rd Ave., Brooklyn 32, N. Y.

Creosote, 550 met. tons, Sept. 29, Peloponnesus Railroad (SPAP), 1 Carolou St., Athens.

DDT Insecticide, liq., conc., residual type spray, Spec. O-I-558A & Amend. 2, Fed. Stk. No. 6840-559-4514, 21,360 gals. (additional 16,030 gals. reserved for firms in labor surplus areas under partial setaside), Bid IFB N140-32-60, Sept. 8, U. S. Navy Purchasing Office, 3rd Ave. 29th St., Brooklyn 32, N. Y.

Enamel, var., fed. specs. (QPL), 6,450 gals., Bid IFB 155-448-60B, Aviation Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Penn.

Fuel oil, diesel marine type I, 36,000 gals.; **Gasoline,** automotive, premium grade, 34,000 gals.; **Kerosene,** 10,100 gals., (Long Beach, Calif.); **Gasoline,** unleaded, 35,000 gals.; **Kerosene,** 198,000 gals. (NFSD PT Molate, Calif.), Bid IFB 60-27B, Sept. 15, Military Petroleum Supply Agency, Washington 25, D. C.

Laboratory Chemical Products, var., Bid No. 1278, Sept. 28, Ministry of Health, Montevideo.

Nitrogen, gas, 99.998 min. purity, 36,736 cub. ft., Bid IFB 401-60-12C, Sept. 11, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Oakridge, Tenn.

Oxygen, aviator's breathing gas, type I, Spec. MIL-O-27210 (USAF) dated June 19, 1959, in gov't furnished ICC3A cylinder, est. 52,882,364 sq. ft., Bid IFB 36-600-60-80, Sept. 17, Directorate, Procurement and Production, Middletown Air Material Area, Olmsted Air Force Base, Pa.

Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride, USP, for injection, 15,600 bots., Bid RFP 5520Q, Sept. 14, Military Medical Supply Agency, 29th St. and 3rd Ave., Brooklyn 32, N. Y.

Paint, antifouling, 400 gals., Bid IFB 155-433-60B, Sept. 28, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Penn.

Paint, exterior, titanic lead, zinc and oil, var. colors and container sizes, Fed. Spec. TT-P-102, 12,900 gals.; **Chrome Green,** ext., var., Fed. Spec. TT-P-716, 4,050 gals.; **Titanic-Zinc and Oil,** ext., white, Fed. Spec. TT-P-0059B, 750 gals.; **Ready Mixed,** int. orange, Fed. Spec. TT-P-0059B, 750 gals.; **Red Lead Base,** Fed. Spec. TT-P-86A, 400 gals.; **White Lead Base, ext.,** Fed. Spec. TT-P-104, 2,400 gals.; black, ready-mixed, **Iron Oxide,** ready mixed, var. sizes and colors, Fed. Spec. TT-P-31B, 1,200 gals., Bid IFB SFW-2300-60, Sept. 30, General Services Administration, Region 9, Business Service Center, 49th Fourth St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

Paint, vinyl-alkyd type, per CG Spec., CGS-52P-5B and Amend. 2, 3,300 gals. black, 3,000 gals. red, 360 qts. brilliant yellow; **Paint,** anti-fouling vinyl red (formula nr 121) per CG Spec. CGS-52P-3C and Amend. 4X CG specs. available, 2,200 gals., Bid IFB 110-60B, Sept. 15, Coast Guard Supply Center, 32nd St. U 23rd Ave.

Penicillin, for injection, 40,000 units, in oil syringe needle units, 9,360 boxes, Bid RFP 5523Q, Sept. 14, Military Medical Supply Agency, 29th St. and 3rd Ave., Brooklyn 32, N. Y.

Polyethylene Resin, film, injection and bottle blowing grade, 30 metric tons; **Polystyrene Resin,** crystal translucent and opaque colors, 40 metric tons; **Cellulose Acetate,** injection grade, 3 metric tons; **Vinyl** and **Vinyl Copolymer Resins,** uncompounded and compounded, 3 metric tons; Alkyd Resins, Polyester Type, Styrenated Alkyds, Phthalaic Anhydride, **silicone type, 3 metric tons, PA No. 89-3908-99-9266, September 18, 1959, Shinil Trading Co., Ltd., Rm., 408-409, Saamwha Building 21, Sokong-Dong Chung-ku, Seoul, Korea.**

Potassium Cyanide, tech., 98 pct. min. assay as potassium cyanide, cryst., particle size gradation, A/A 25 lb. unit quantity per can, var. amts., Bid IFB 36-600 60-88, Sept. 8, Directorate, Procurement and Production, Middletown Air Materiel Area, Olmsted Air Force Dase, Penn.

Promazine Hydrochloride, tablets, 1,200 bots., Bid RFP 526Q, Sept. 14, Military Medical Supply Agency, 29th St. and 3rd Ave., Brooklyn 32, N. Y.

Rodenticide, anti-coagulant, fumarin, pivalyl or warfarin, 4.0 percent to 4.4 percent conc. for dry bait, Fed. Stk. No. 6840-543-4115, Spec. O-R-00495, var., Bid IFB N140-72-60, Sept. 8, U. S. Navy Purchasing Office, 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Brooklyn 32, N. Y.

Sodium Hydrosulphide, 60 met. tons, waterproof steel drums, October 17, Sugar Refining Co., Plan Organization, Avenues Shah-Rega and Forsat, Tehran.

Styrene Polymer and Copolymer Resins, about 200,000 lbs.; **Alkyd Resins, Polyester Type, Syrenated Alkyds, Phthalic Anhydride Type, Maleic Anhydride Type,** etc., about 100,000 lbs.; **Vinyl and Vinyl Copolymer Resins,** compounded molding compounds, extrusion compl, about 100,000 lbs.; **Polyethylene Resins,** about 400,000 lbs.; **Synthetic Resins, Acrilonitrile Polymers, Nylon Resins, Epoxy Resins,** about 70,000 lbs.; **Cellulose Esters,** molding and extrusion comp., **Cellulose Acetate, Buytrate, Propionate,** about 150,000 lbs.; **Vinyl Plasticizers, Dioctyl Phthalate, Dibutyl Phthalate, Butyl Benzyl Phthalate,** etc., about 100,000 lbs.; **Vinyl Stabilizers,** lead, zinc, tin, barium, cadmium types, etc., about 10,000 lbs., PA No. 89-3908-99-9266, September 18, 1959, 504, Bando Hotel, Seoul Korea, P. O. Box Kwang Hwa Moon 314.

Tin Ingots, 5 met. tons, Sept. 23, the Iranian State Railways, Tehran.

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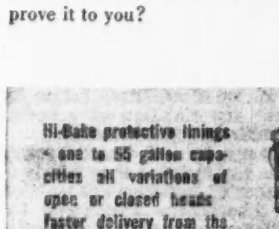

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Foreign Trade Ideas

In connection with its study of what to plan and what to practice in foreign relations, the senate committee has been told by the Corporation for Economic and Industrial Research that the United States should take the lead in "developing with other industrial nation a common strategy against any economic threat by the Soviet Union." The hooking up and working out which that would involve are far more easily said than done. The advisers talk big: "Basically our need is to face up realistically to our danger and to replace our term insurance with an endowment policy."

Pointing out that the free world "enjoys a wide superiority over the communist bloc in economic resources," the research organization says that its "only handicap" is that it is a loosely associated group; while the "captive nations" are dictatorially compelled to work together. That goes only part way; the biggest advantage that the Soviets have under their economic expansion program is that they can undersell the free nations—especially the United States—wherein labor is free and well paid, while theirs is little, if any, above the status of slavery. It would take a very large expansion of the current US "endowment policy" to even catch up with that advantage.

The policy which the free world, especially the United States, must apply in competition with the Soviet drive for first-step commercial conquests should be far more offensive than defensive. Appropriate relations based on fully contributory recognitions must be attained and maintained with all inadequately developed nations, whatever may be the shortcomings. That is where the Soviets are already far ahead of the free world, and their advances in the guise of aid-and-trade are accepted as good-faith indications of a highly and helpfully aimed purpose. The free world must get there, if not first, at least with the most that really is what it is professed to be. That requires understanding. And there will be an excellent opportunity for the United States to acquire much that it needs in that respect at the resumption in Montevideo, Uruguay, beginning September 15, by representatives of seven nations of negotiations for the creation of a free-trade zone in Latin America. The Soviets are not passing up any opportunity in that region.

Boron Fuel Problems

It is not at all possible for even the most capable psychoanalysts of governmental functioning to guess what will come out of the ripping and roaring over the dropping of the quarter-billion-dollar experimenting by the air force and the navy in the development and utilization of a high-energy fuel. There is confusion all over the place, including the designating of the congressional probers as the space committee in some instances and as the science and aeronautical committee in others. And what has been told the committee is just as indefinitely categorizable. There is very little other than doubt as to just what was dropped: whether it was the whole idea of high-energy fuels or only the one boron fuel that had been under study—or something.

Congress is going to do a lot of haranguing on all actual and assumable aspects of the dropping. It will talk; but will it act—with any potentiality of effective results for the future. There can be none for the past.

Obviously the job is one for the President, as commander-in-chief of the defense services. He should demand of his intermediate functioning representative, the Secretary of Defense, a thorough examination of what actually was done in what specific areas of high-energy fuel and a satisfactory determination of what motivated the dropping of whatever was dropped.

The reason given the congressional probers in that respect does not stand up very well under simple analysis. With the desired information in hand, the commander-in-chief should see to it that such corrective and punitive action as may be indicated is promptly taken. Something along that line would well be done also in connection with the repeated allegations—and evidence—of waste in so-called "defense" spending.

One thing that must be given due consideration in any judging of the change in defense service thinking on high-energy fuel is the fact that research is a very costly factor in all realms of the application of natural science. Its cost can be and often has been unnecessarily excessive when it is conducted under the predominantly political economy characteristic of most governmental policies and practices. The abandoned research in high-energy fuel could have been done by relevantly concerned private enterprise with a substantial saving of time and money.

There is nothing to be gained by talking about what should have been done by whom. The problem on all sides is what should be done by whom. It has been suggested that other utilization be found for the two private chemical plants that were set up in connection with the official high-energy fuel program. That is where private industry can—and should—take a hand in the solving of the problem.

Certainly something with some measure of some kind of usefulness was discovered in the course of the now defunct governmental researching — or whatever it was. That should afford a basis for industrial procedure in the determining of what is the potential practical value of the boron fuel. The next step is to ascertain how that value can be practically utilized. The chemical industry and the aeronautical industry should team up in a vigorous endeavor to take those steps to a satisfactory, profitable goal.

School for Buyers

Suppliers of the thousands of chemical and related materials covered by the expansive scope of OPD market reporting should be among those most interested in the seminar scheduled for October 26 to November 6 at Kellogg Center for Continuing Education, East Lansing, Mich. It will be devoted to purchasing and materials management, with the objective of "improving the success of business through better administration and operation of the materials function."

The seminar is being sponsored by Michigan State University and the Purchasing Agents Association of Central Michigan. Practically experienced specialists, drawn from the industry and the staff of the university, will present fundamental and advanced ideas on organization concepts, executive conduct, control theory, supplier selection, price analysis, service concepts, business analysis and forecasting, traffic, legal aspects, interviewing strategy, negotiation, purchasing research and electronic computers.

The interest of sellers in the objectives and thinking of buyers is fundamental philosophy in any good business policy. It is becoming still more important because the purchasing agent's job responsibility is, as one of that group's leaders recently said, "becoming more important in his overall company's activities; with all the forces working, causing material prices to increase, the purchasing agent must be tenacious in his search for lower-priced materials suitable for his company's needs."

Full information on the Michigan seminar can be got from Dr. John H. Hoagland, Room 113, Business Administration Building, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.

Market Cues

Heavy Chemicals: Competitive shading of sulfur brisk and steep, but no change in posted prices. Sulfuric acid tight west of Mississippi River, owing to shutdown of copper smelters. Mercury softer, declines $3 a flask (page 36).

Agricultural Chemicals: Trading generally slow, though more interest reported in ammonium nitrate and potassium muriate by buyers who wished to stock up before base-price hikes went into effect on September 1 (page 40).

Aliphatic Organics: Despite the continuing steel strike, business remains good. Unless there's a quick settlement, however, ketone and ester solvents face an uncertain September—as do the higher alcohols (page 42).

Coal Chemicals: At least one producer will put spot and contract price boosts in effect October 1 for these intermediates: Laurent's acid, 10 cents a pound; 2, 4-dinitrophenol, 4 cents; m-dinitrobenzene, 2 cents, and 2, 4-dinitrochlorobezene, 2 cents a pound (page 46).

Drugs, Fine Chemicals: Sales of aspirin, acetophenetidin and caffeine up sharply in anticipation of winter weather consumption of APC pills and cold remedies. Antibiotics moving well, as they have been during recent months (page 50).

Coatings Materials: Extracted bone glue up 1 cent a pound across the board. One grade of shellac also higher, and a stronger tone noted for casein (page 57).

Washington Talks It Over

Pharmaceutical Industry, Again an Inviting Target for Pot Shots, May Have Come a Cropper On Its Drug Promotion Code Because There Are No Enforcement Provisions.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

It will come as no great surprise to drug manufacturers to read that the industry is again being attacked. For the past year or more it has become a favorite pastime for some people in a position to be heard—both in congress and outside—to take pot shots at the drug industry. A lot of mileage can be got simply because of the public's naturally keen interest whenever the subject of drugs is mentioned.

This time the area of criticism revolves around the results of efforts by drug manufacturers several years ago to meet the charges of doctors that they were being subjected to unfair advertising by some companies. The result was the drafting of a code of ethics designed to serve as guide posts in promoting the products of the industry.

It turns out now that this may have been a mistake. What was then thought to be an innocuous statement of principles of ethical drug promotion could very well become a snare and delusion and provide the vehicle for those who want to snipe at the industry.

The reason why this may be so, according to some people in the industry, lies in the fact that the code has its shortcomings in that it lacks any provisions for disciplinary action against those who may violate its terms.

But there is good reason why this is so. The lawyers point out that in drawing up any kind of a pact to govern operations in an industry, care must be taken not to violate the antitrust laws—or at least how they are being interpreted at the moment. Thus, a trade association is barred from taking disciplinary action against a member for violation of a code that is itself without legal standing.

They say, further, that the record books contain ample proof that this is the case. A number of instances can be cited where trade associations attempting to invoke penalties on a member of the industry for stepping out of line have been struck down by the courts.

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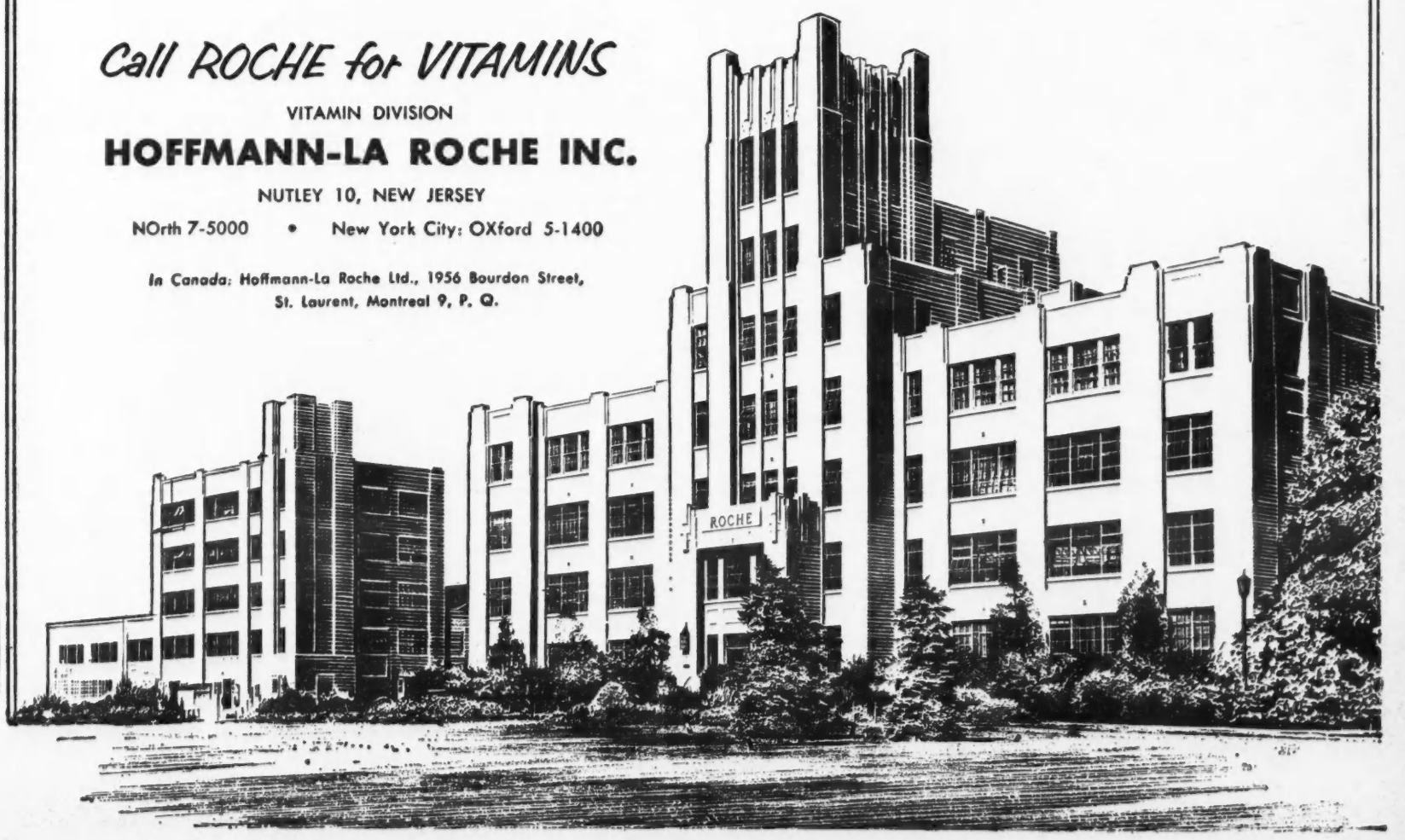

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Heavy Chemicals

Custom smelters have raised copper 3 cents per pound, but at this writing producers are still holding the line. The contrast was accounted for by the fact that while several producers are still operating, only one smelter remains open, the two others having been shut down by strikes. Thus, though smelter metal is tight, the rest of the market has not yet been squeezed. The copper strikes have also affected sulfuric acid. On the East Coast, demand for the acid has been reduced, since smelters here buy it on the open market. But Western producers have their own captive acid, and in fact sell some to other industries, so that supply is tightening up in that area.

Mercury's price weakness of several months standing continued last week with a $3 per flask decline. Silver retreated to former levels, and tin, after fluctuating narrowly, declined a full cent. Lead sales continued to move at a depressed rate, reflecting the fact that consumers had stashed away ample stocks ahead of the recent price advance, which was probably expected because of the strike situation.

Competitive shading of sulfur is reported brisk, steep and unabated, but OPD could learn of no change in posted prices. As to the shading, discounts of $1 per ton are said to be available in addition to the steep discount that has been offered at most shipping points for quite some time.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended August 29, at 94.0 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 96.1 percent for the previous week and 88.1 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Mercury, $3 per flk.
Silver, ¼c. per troy oz.
Tin, 1c. per lb.
Tin salts, ½c. to ⅝c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 5, 1958
107.02	107.13	104.59	103.96

For Current Prices see page 9

Acids

Boric—Market was reported moving along at a seasonal jog. Quotations continued firm at the higher levels that went into effect with the start of the third quarter.

Hydrofluoric—With the aluminum industry still operating at a respectable level, this acid has not gone begging for markets. Its stake in the steel industry is a small one, not greatly missed. But when that strike is settled (when, is a good question) negotiations between labor and aluminum will resume, per an agreement reported several weeks ago, and then the acid's fate will be decided.

Nitric—Industrial accounts, though representing only a small percentage of overall nitric tonnage, are still the only real market for the acid, as fertilizer makers, with 85 percent of tonnage, supply most of their own needs. Those accounts have held up pretty well during the summer.

Sulfuric—The shutdown of much of the copper industry has made sulfuric short West of the Mississippi while cutting down demand in this part of the country. Out west copper smelters have their own acid and supply a good deal to other industries. This free supply has been cut off by the strike along with the captively used acid. On the other hand, East Coast smelters buy on the open market, and now that they are struck, a significant piece of business has been lost. Users out West are said to be buying as far East as is economically practical.

Bases and Salts

Alum—The market around New Jersey continues to exhibit competitive pricing, but elsewhere quotations are normal. Buying interest is seasonally moderate.

Caustic Soda—Prices are reported unchanged at levels of long-standing. Buying interest has held up well despite the hot weather and the steel strike, according to reports from the trade.

Chlorine—Water treatment demand is good, in other outlets so-so. Nothing is reported doing on the price front, and supply remains ample.

Phosphates—A major producer in this field settled with the union last week, eliminating the threat of a critical strike.

Sulfur—Market remains keenly competitive. In addition to the substantial discount that has been offered for quite some time at most shipping points, a further markdown of $1 per ton is reported for some. The shading is said to have begun in a hassle between domestic and imported material for markets, but the matter has since become a good deal more complicated than that. In any case, OPD could find no change in posted prices last week.

Domestic industry produced 389,212 tons of native and 56,964 tons of recovered sulfur in May, Bureau of Mines has reported. The figure for native output was about unchanged from a month earlier, but recovered sulfur increased by 8,000 tons, it was noted.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—A labor settlement in this industry was still awaiting settlement of the steel strike. As previously reported, negotiations have been deferred for the duration of that strike.

Recovery of aluminum from all types of scrap totaled 290,000 short tons in 1958, according to information from the Bureau of Mines. This was a 20 percent decline from the 362,000 tons recovered in 1957, the Bureau said. Its value, based on an average primary aluminum price of 24.71c. per pound, was computed at $143 million.

Aluminum alloy ingot output totaled

Inorganic Chemicals Output: June

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	June	May
Aluminum Chloride anhyd.	2,430	2,529
liq. cryst.	1,966	2,174
Aluminum sulfate, coml.	76,081	74,154
iron-free	4,029	4,365
Calcium carbide	87,885	82,455
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas, solid	43,214	43,597
	54,615	45,213
Chlorine gas	349,546	*368,760
Hydrochloric acid	87,560	*88,281
Hydrofluoric acid	9,450	9,769
Hydrogen peroxide	2,434	2,645
Nitric acid	233,005	261,689
Phosphoric acid	147,918	163,607
Phosphorus, elemental	30,331	31,998
Phosphorus oxychloride	1,852	1,882
Phosphorus trichloride	1,458	1,619
Potash, caustic, liq.	7,098	7,586
Solid	1,642	1,686
Soda ash, syn., light	214,138	*226,376
dense	173,834	185,494
Soda ash, natural	63,756	63,949
Soda, caustic, liquid	387,654	402,245
dry	38,671	45,612
Sodium bichromate and chromate	10,031	10,414
Sodium chlorate	7,455	8,326
Sodium hydrosulfite	2,635	2,628
Sodium metal	9,710	9,977
Sodium phosphate, tribasic	4,088	4,293
Meta	5,142	4,888
Tetra	6,542	8,704
Acid pyro	1,344	1,615
Tripoly	56,353	51,394
Sodium silicate	39,687	*53,974
Sodium sulfate, anhyd.	21,556	22,173
Glaubers salt	9,162	9,909
Salt cake, crude	59,894	62,178
Sulfuric acid, gross	1,469,489	1,578,581

* Revised.

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

Heavy Chemicals

241,000 short tons, down 18 percent from 1957, and the lowest quantity recorded since 1954. Sharp declines were noted in shipments of many casting alloys, and the Bureau gave detailed figures for some.

While all consuming groups trimmed their intake of scrap during the year, smelters did so less than others, and so increased their proportion of the total from 71 to 73 percent. This roughly corresponded to a three percent decline in the share of the market held by primary producers.

Copper—Smelters raised quotations substantially, but at this writing, producers' metal was still unchanged. Most producers are reported to have stocks sufficient to last through the present month, and since one firm has settled the wage question without a strike, the supply situation is not expected to become critical, even if the present strikes continue.

Intake of copper-base scrap turned lower in June, slipping 3 percent below the total reported for May, according to reports reaching the Bureau of Mines. Secondary smelters used 3 percent more, but primary producers and brass mills used 9 and 4 percent less, respectively. The Bureau's bird's eye view of January-June consumption gave a brighter picture, showing a 30 percent advance.

Total output of metals from scrap declined 2 percent in June, it was noted. Stocks closed the month at 138,400 tons, as compared with 132,100 a month earlier, a 5 percent decrease. Prices paid in New York for No. 1 and No. 2 scrap opened the month at 26c. and 24c. per pound, respectively, and closed at 23.5c. and 21.5c. Composition solids were quoted at 18c. at the start and closed at 16.75c. But No. 115 ingot held unchanged throughout at 30¼c.

Lead—Sales were still dribbling along at a depressed rate, reported by one reliable source at 3,382 tons for the week. This was due simply to the fact that consumers had bought to the hilt during the period that preceded the recent price advance.

As to the strikes that have closed down the better part of the industry, observers do not foresee a critical situation developing unless they continue into October. Producers and consumers have stashed away a good deal of metal, and imports are always available.

Representatives of six major smelting firms have recommended to the Depart-

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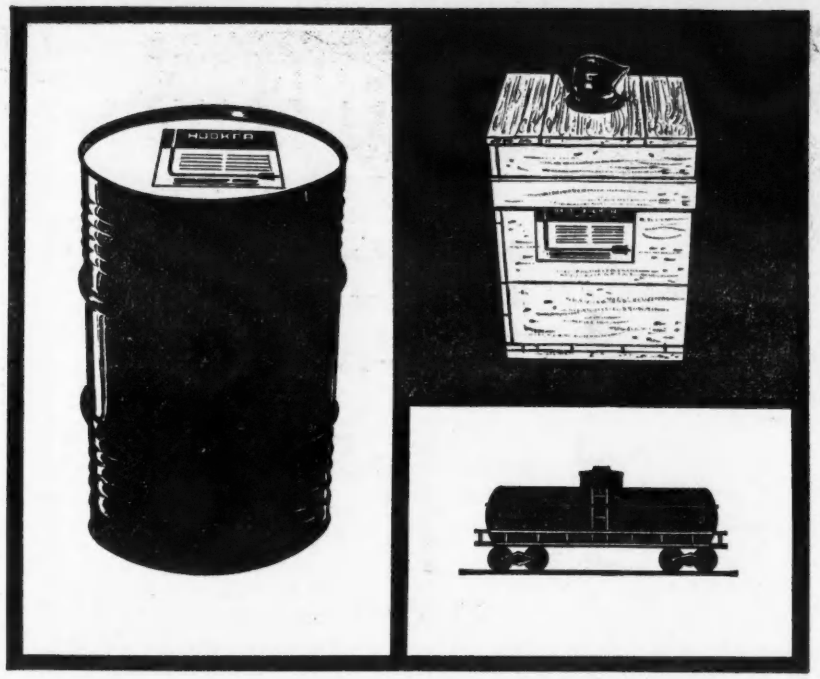

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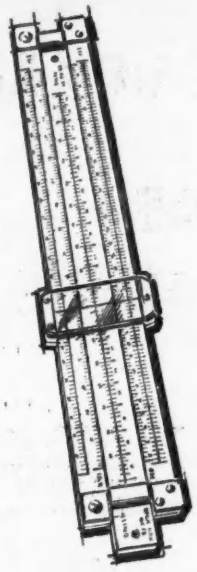

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Heavy Chemicals

ment of Commerce that it drop its import limitation program and substitute higher duties for it. For further details, see OPD's news section in this issue.

Mercury—Prices declined $3 to a range of $225 to $228 per flask for large lots, following the $1 decline of a week ago. Buying interest continued to lag.

Bureau of Mines has reported second-quarter consumption of mercury at 18,300 flasks, an advance of 50 percent over the first quarter and the highest reached in four years. Installation of a chlorine and caustic soda plant using mercury cells and large quantities of the metal for electrical apparatus and pharmaceuticals was a major contributor to the increase.

The new demand was taken care of mostly by imports, these increasing 2,000 flasks, as compared with increase of 200 flasks in mine production and 250 in secondary output.

Prices during the April-June quarter averaged 10 percent more than the first quarter, opening at $232 to $236 per flask and rising to a high of $245 to $249 to close at $239 to $241.

Domestic output totaled 8,080 flasks in the quarter, a 3 percent increase. California supplied 56 percent of the total output, Nevada 19 percent, Alaska 14, Idaho 6 and Oregon 5. Ten mines each produced 100 flasks or more, together accounting for 94 percent of the total.

Platinum—Prices have been long unchanged at $76 to $80 per ounce, last week's sales taking place mostly at $77.

Silver—Market failed to hold its recent price advance. Bullion declined ¼c. last week to 91⅜c. per troy ounce, spot, offsetting the previous week's ¼c. advance.

Tin—Straits metal fluctuated narrowly and then declined 1c. to $1.02 per pound, spot. Buying interest continued to lag.

Tin consumption increased 6 percent in June of this year, according to the Bureau of Mines. The total was 7,935 long tons, consisting of 4,995 tons of primary pig and 2,940 of secondary and imported tin-base alloys.

In the same month, brass mills used 145 long tons, as compared with 140 in May. Stocks stood at 140 tons on June 30, unchanged from a month earlier.

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Senate and House Do Not See Eye to Eye

—Continued from page 3

that should be borne by the states. It has proposed to congress that a share of the revenues obtained by the government from taxes on telephones be turned over to the states to meet these costs, but congress has been unwilling to let go of the program.

The air pollution control law continuing bill is not what the administration wanted either, but it is believed willing to accept the measure without protest. During hearings before the house committee, the administration urged that the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare be given authority to initiate investigations of air pollution on his own motion. This was opposed by industry.

The department also wanted the law made permanent and the ceiling on amounts that could be spent in one year eliminated, but the house turned down these proposals also.

The air pollution control act, which became law on July 14, 1955, and is due to expire at the end of this fiscal year, vests in the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and the HEW Secretary specific authority to conduct a program of research and technical assistance relating to air pollution.

Scope of Authority Outlined

The law authorizes the Surgeon General to conduct the following programs:

- Prepare and recommend research programs designed to reduce or eliminate air pollution.
- Collect and disseminate information relating to air pollution.
- Conduct technical research in the Public Health Service and support, by grants-in-aid and by contract, technical research programs of both public and private agencies relating to air pollution.
- On request of a state or local government air pollution control agency, investigate and survey any specific air pollution program facing the requesting agency.
- Prepare and make public reports on surveys, studies, investigations, and research done under the law.

Since it was started four years ago, $12.4 million has been spent on the program and an additional $4,212,000 has been budgeted for the current fiscal year. About 250 research projects are now underway relating to the causes, nature, extent, effects, and control of air pollution.

Calcium Carbide Output Is Seen Climbing in India

India expects to have 41,000 tons of new calcium carbide production capacity by 1960, according to the Information Service of India.

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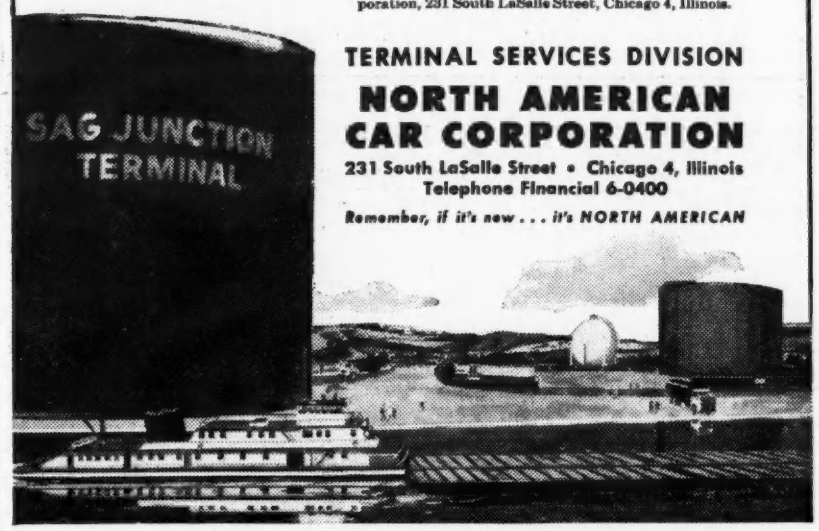

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Agricultural Chemicals

Trading in agricultural chemicals remains slow and sources expect little in the way of a pickup until after Labor Day. Some increased buying interest did develop on ammonium nitrate and potash muriate prior to the September 1 advances in base prices. This month, inquiry for potassium sulfate is expected to improve as price is slated to advance 5 cents per unit-ton as of October 1. Although the volume of sulfate moved is small compared to the muriate, the former finds good use on tobacco, potato and some citrus crops.

A lag in shipments of pyrethrum extract from primary center, and an increase in replacement cost has forced suppliers here to advance prices on pyrethrum liquid and oleoresin. An advance in flowers is expected momentarily. The advance in oleoresin is 40 cents per pound. Pyrethrum liquid, 2 gm. per 100 cc., was raised 25 cents per gallon.

Prices on natural organics held at previously reported low levels. Feed demand for blood and tankage was sluggish as has been the case for many weeks past. Cold weather should see a substantial improvement, sources say. Fishmeal and scrap were steady after price declines of $2 per ton reported two weeks ago. A large catch in the Gulf has weakened the market somewhat.

The government of India is seeking bids on more than 242,000 long tons of agricultural chemicals for shipment before December 31, according to report of the Department of Commerce.

Materials included in the invitation to bid are: ammonium sulfate, 108,800 tons; ammonium sulfate nitrate, 41,800 tons; calcium ammonium nitrate, 41,800 tons; urea, 39,800 tons; and nitro phosphate, 10,000 tons.

Price Trends

Advanced
Ammonium nitrate, $1 per ton.
Potassium muriate, bulk, 1c. per unit K_2O. Bagged, 60c. per ton.
Pyrethrum liquid, 2 gm. 100 cc., 25c. per gal.
Oleoresin, 40c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 5, 1958
110.45	110.34	110.59	108.45

For Current Prices see page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—The market was quiet. The basic price of $63 per ton was advanced $1 to $64 per ton, bags, f.o.b., works, as of September 1. The price in this market will move up $1 per ton in each of the next four months to reach $68 per ton for the period January through July, 1960.

Sources anticipate that the uniform, monthly advances in price, put into effect this year, will smooth demand patterns in this market.

Animal Proteins—The market continued slow for natural organics. Sources anticipated little in the way of an unturn until after Labor Day. Blood and tankage were unchanged at previously reported levels. Fishmeal and scrap were steady after declines of $2 per ton two weeks ago.

Potash—Producers reported some increase in buying activity prior to the September 1 advance in basic potash muriate prices.

The new listing will be effective through September and October and brings the price on bulk material, standard, to 31c. per unit K_2O; bulk, granular, 31½c. per unit; bagged, standard, $23.50 per ton; bagged, granular, $23.80 per ton.

Prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959. Bulk material contracted for after that date is 2c. per unit higher, and granular, $1.20 per ton more.

Effective October 1, potassium sulfate will advance from 59½c. to 64½c. per unit-ton.

Although the tonnage of sulfate moved is small in comparison to muriate, the sulfate does find use in application on tobacco, potato, and some citrus crops. The current month should see an upturn in trading in sulfate as consumers anticipate the October 1 advance.

Superphosphate—Production of superphosphate and other phosphate fertilizers in June amounted to 188,788 short tons as against 175,632 short tons in the comparable month last year.

Shipments during the month totaled 82,869 short tons, a decline of 18% over the volume shipped in the corresponding month last year.

Stocks on hand at the close of June amounted to 240,250 short tons, an increase of 50% over the 160,279 short tons held at the beginning of the month.

Demand has been slow in recent weeks, although sources anticipated a pickup in September for fall requirements. The use of this material for fall needs is not large compared to spring demand. Inventories have been rebuilt to a comfortable level. Prices are holding at unchanged levels.

Pesticides

Benzene Hexachloride—The Tariff Commission reported production of benzene hexachloride, including lindane, during June, amounted to 1,794,325 pounds with gamma isomer content amounting to 407,406 pounds.

Pyrethrum—Price of pyrethrum liquid, 2 gms. pyrethrins per 100 cc., has been advanced 25c. to a range of $9.60 to $9.80 per gallon as to quantity. Pyrethrum liquid, 10 gms. pyrethrins per 100 cc., is newly quoted at $45.90 to $46.90 per gallon. Pyrethrum liquid, 4 gms. pyrethrins per 100 cc., is $19.05 to $19.45 per gallon.

Pyrethrum oleoresin is advanced 40c. per pound to a range of $11 to $11.35 as to quantity. Prices are f.o.b., works with freight allowed on three 5-gal. drums or more of liquid, or on 35-lb. drums or more of oleoresin. Shipments west of Denver are 5c. more.

Shipments of material from primary source have been lagging behind orders, sources say, which has resulted in two price advances in the past nine months.

In addition, the cost of pyrethrin abroad was moved up $2 per pound to $55 on a 100 percent pyrethrin basis.

Although most material entering this country now is in the form of crude extract, some flowers are imported. Traders here said there would probably be an upward adjustment in the price of flowers this week.

2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid—Output of this material in June totaled 582,279 pounds as against 570,830 pounds in the previous month.

Agricultural Chemicals Output: June

By-product ammonia liquor is reported on the basis of ammonia content; ammonium nitrate, on 100 percent ammonium nitrate basis; dicalcium phosphate, 100 percent calcium hydrogen phosphate; nitrogen solutions, 100 percent nitrogen; phosphoric acid, 100 percent phosphorus pentoxide.

	June 1959	*May* 1959	*June* 1958
Ammonia, syn., anhyd	386,735	413,134	336,309
By-product liquor	1,452	1,455	1,052
Ammonium nitrate, fert. grade	194,878	219,258	139,007
All other grades	22,294	25,098	15,197
Ammonium sulfate, syn	81,811	89,053	97,917
By-product	60,935	71,568	49,328
Dicalcium phosphate	20,194	23,376	17,527
Nitrogen solutions	52,757	91,306	35,429
Phosphoric acid, from phosphorus	61,045	64,416	51,625
From phosphate rock	86,873	99,191	87,670

All statistics are reported in short tons.
Source: Bureau of Census.

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

Petroleum Derivatives

The steel strike is fast heading for the two month mark with no end yet in sight. Charge and counter-charge fills the air but neither side shows much interest in compromise or arbitration. And the squeeze play is being felt in petroleum derivatives, and particularly in benzene. According to producers, contract material, which is the quantity level of benzene, is for the most part moving according to commitment. However, small lot quantity of the material appears to be in truly short supply and what little does appear to be available here and there is going at pretty stiff prices. In other quarters of the market, the hot weather seasonal sales are slacking off. LPG men are beginning to find inquiries for their own seasonal period. On the industrial scene, business is in a state of limbo and will probably remain so until the end of the strike.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 5, 1958
103.04	103.04	103.04	101.45

For Current Prices see page 9

LPG and LRG inventories reached a new high water mark by mid-August with a tally of 1,145,720,000 gallons, up 44,127,000 gallons from the American Petroleum Institute's revised total for July 31. API computations indicate the stock level for ethane, propane, butane, iso-butane and the respective mixes, was 39.5 percent higher than a year ago. Production of LPGs and LRGs, the API says, was cut 38,927,000 gallons in the first two weeks of August to 410,458,000 gallons or 18 percent higher than output in the same period in 1958. In the current period LPGs underground rose 41,976,000 gallons to 999,676,000 compared with 641,691,000 gallons a year earlier.

Current reports of the industry for the week ended August 21 indicate a decrease in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the American Petroleum Institute, the daily averaged output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,817,000 barrels, a decrease of 6,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,217,000 barrels were 267,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 325,000 barrels above the week ended August 22, 1958. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 999,000 barrels daily, compared with 936,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending August 21, crude oil production averaged 6,809,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 8,000,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 998,000 barrels daily.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene — The supply trap appears to have been sprung on some of the small lot or irregular buyers of this material. According to reports, asking price in some quarters have been taking a giant step over the generally quoted price. Are the higher asked prices being met? Thats a good question. Doubtless, a manufacturer in dire need will pay what he must to get hold of benzene for his manufacturing process. However, buvers have been trying to hold the line against the raised price. The fact is that the situation could change, virtually over night, and a buyer who pays the much higher price takes the chance of finding himself in a position of having paid more for what is suddenly abundantly available at the old going quote.

Partial Aromatics—Nothing really new to report here. The seasonal—construction industry—sales are entering their decline and the regular industrial sales are off because of the steel strike. The feeling in some quarters is that when the strike does end, the industry will be met with a sudden barrage of orders that will boost the annual tally to a pretty good all round level. However, most producers look upon this as pure wishful thinking and rather glumly point out that the producer who will be able to stay in the black this year will be doing pretty well for himself.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended Aug. 22 totaled 258,080,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 261,848,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 3,786,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 3,679,000 barrels in stock of domestic crude and a decrease of 89,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

Propane — Production of this material during the first two weeks in August was 126,286,000 gallons, according to the bimonthly report of the American Petroleum Institute. This figure compares with the 141,564,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks in July and the 138,298,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of that month. All tallies are a good bit stronger than the 115,776,000 gallons produced during the first two weeks of August, 1958.

Inventories of propane at plants, terminals and underground, according to the API report, amounted to 686,732,000 gallons on August 15. This figure showed a marked advance over the 649,818,000 gallons on hand at the end of July and both tallies stood head and shoulders over the 433,459,000 gallons in storage at mid-August of the year previous.

Butane—Output during the first two weeks of last month amounted to 73,740,000 gallons, according to the American Petroleum Institute. This falls somewhat short of the 80,231,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks of July and the 82,947,000 gallons produced during the first half of July. However, all production tallies stand above the 64,958,000 gallon mark reached at mid-August of last year.

Waxes, Mineral

Microcystalline — Seasonal wax-coated container sales have been slacking off somewhat, producers here continue to report. The season on the whole, they point out, was better than had been anticipated, though this was nothing in particular to cheer about. In general, the feeling is that the market is holding to a pretty even course with few deviations in any direction strong enough to flutter the pulses of producers. The growing clouds on the wax container horizon—plastic coated containers—still plagues the wax man but what they are doing to prepare themselves against the inevitable onslaught remains to be seen.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil — Indicated crude runs to stills for July were 7,923,000 barrels daily including foreign crude runs of 1,041,000 barrels per day. The indicated demand for domestic crude oil in July was 6,981,000 barrels daily with production of 6,839,000 barrels daily.

Actual imports of crude oil averaged 938,000 barrels per day in May. Current data indicate crude oil imports averaged 1,217,000 barrels daily in June and 860,000 barrels in July. Crude oil imports are estimated at 975,000 barrels daily for August and 950,000 barrels daily for September.

Actual imports of refined products averaged 545,000 barrels daily in May. Current data indicate refined product imports averaged 695,000 barrels daily in June and 500,000 barrels daily in July. Product imports are estimated at 600,000 barrels per day in August and 600,000 barrels per day in September.

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

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Aliphatic Organics

Business was still quite good in aliphatic chemicals, as indeed it has been all during the Summer months. However, the ketone and ester solvents used in industrial finishes were facing September with quite a bit of uncertainty. Should the steel strike be promptly settled, the month's business might not be too adversely affected. However, with steel inventories running low in many quarters, steel product fabrication is soon due to be curtailed, and this will correspondingly cut down on demand for finishing operations and hurt the solvent business.

Those higher alcohols which go into the booming plasticizer business were likewise in a somewhat precarious position, because phthalic anhydride production which has already been curtailed is subject to considerably further cutback by the middle of the month for lack of naphthalene supplies. This will cut back plasticizer output and the alcohols used to make them will be in correspondingly less demand. Those items most likely to be affected are 2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, isooctyl alcohol, and decyl alcohols.

Price patterns all across the board in the aliphatic chemical field appeared to be stable and for the most part are expected to hold for the balance of the year. Any changes that do develop are felt likely to be upward adjustments, because of higher costs of labor and manufacturing, and of shipping costs on finished products and raw materials.

The fourth quarter outlook is still viewed as bright, but very much subject to what goes on in labor negotiation in settling the steel and other strikes. Meanwhile, new car production with the 1960 models is getting under way using inventory steel, and most firms expect to meet their new model showing dates without difficulty. Metal fabrication in certain other industries is beginning to be curtailed. Degreasing solvents, and a whole range of chemicals are thereby affected.

Acetone—Sales volume continues high. Acetone uses are solventwise closely tied in with the plastics industry, either directly or via methyl isobutyl ketone and similar solvent manufacture. Even some plastics such as the polymethacrylates are made with acetone as one of the raw materials. Accordingly, as the plastics industry booms, so does acetone, and business has been helped rather than hindered by the steel strike.

Acrylonitrile—While synthetic fibers are certainly the biggest single end use for acrylonitrile, taking as estimated 60 percent of the output last year, butyl rubber is no item to be discounted.

The public acceptance of butyl tires on the basis of their performance has been quite favorable, and set a trend likely to continue on a sharp upward curve so far as replacement tires on cars is concerned. This can well boost the rubber market's percentage of "take" in the total acrylonitrile picture, so that the current estimate of 17 percent could grow significantly by 1965. Meanwhile, acrylic fiber business volume continues to expand, so that the future looks bright for this item as far ahead as can be seen.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 5, 1958
130.47	130.47	130.55	130.53

For Current Prices see page 9

Butadiene—With domestic industry built to considerable excess capacity, butadiene moves in a highly competitive market despite very large volume usage. Competitive pressures among domestic manufacturers are enough to keep prices relatively close to manufacturing costs, with consequent narrow profit margins.

Ethyl Alcohol—Good business volume has been enjoyed in the ethanol market all during this year. Consumers feel rather confortable that by now most of the production is synthetic, and hence not in any way involved from a supply standpoint with the uncertainties of the Cuban political situation and the economic chaos toward which the present government policies seem to be plunging the island.

2-Ethylhexyl Alcohol—Good demand continues for this alcohol, widely used in plasticizer manufacture. However, September business prospects are clouded by the uncertainties deriving from the steel strike. Phthalic anhydride for plasticizer manufacture is really getting critical. Curtailment of one raw material, obviously involves lesser use of the other. This eases the alcohol supply picture which had at times been rather snug in the last two months.

Ethylene Glycol—Heavy antifreeze demand is noted for this item. During the summer months production and sales ran high as purchases were being made for canning and getting the antifreeze products on the market for distribution prior to the advent of cold weather.

Chemical end uses have enjoyed a sustained good call particularly in the areas of cellophane softeners and in polyester fibers. Supplies are plentiful and there is no dearth of production capacity. Prices are felt likely to hold. It is estimated that again this year, antifreeze will account for some 75 percent of the total output.

Formaldehyde—Business volume has been sustained at a high level. Even the usual seasonal slowdown during the summer months has not been as sharp as had been expected. The possibility of a price advance October 1 is felt in most quarters to be more talk than a potential reality,

Organic Chemicals Output: June

The following figures, in pounds, represent output of specified organic chemicals in May and June, 1959, as reported by the Tariff Commission.

	June	May
Acetic Acid:		
Synthetic	55,416,743	55,573,669
Natural (wood distillation)	**	2,160,000
Acetic anhydride	88,732,543	89,656,365
Acetone	60,422,339	60,642,265
Acrylonitrile	20,527,248	20,722,232
1,3-Butadiene (grade for rubber)	143,149,256	139,508,984
Carbon disulfide	38,143,852	50,935,233
Carbon tetrachloride	28,453,251	*33,080,290
Ethanolamines (Mono-, di-, and tri-)	10,935,884	10,457,390
Ethyl acetate (85 percent)	9,359,380	8,440,812
Ethylene glycol	94,807,795	94,676,867
Formaldehyde (37 percent by weight)	149,652,349	141,492,897
Methanol:		
Synthetic	144,794,017	*140,396,035
Natural (wood distillation)	*	1,347,920
Pentaerythritol	5,789,426	5,705,252
Perchloroethylene	15,827,679	17,085,413
Propylene glycol	**	9,049,245
Trichloroethylene	30,373,473	31,922,102

* Estimated.
** Data not reported.

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

Aliphatic Organics

and hence may belong only in the rumor category.

Glycerine—Supplies of refined grades were abundantly available. Demand has been well sustained. However, the situation immediately ahead makes the September outlook uncertain. One of the largest uses of glycerol is in the manufacture of phthalate type alkyd resins such as those used by the paint industry.

The critical shortage of phthalic anhydride, is indeed critical because of the scarcity of naphthalene. It has been estimated in certain quarters that the phthalic industry was operating at about 70 percent of capacity at the latter part of August, and that by mid-September operations may be cut back to 50 percent for lack of naphthalene. If this is so, then demand for glycerine in this end use will be correspondingly reduced.

Obviously, the rate of operations of any given phthalic anhydride producer will vary from other producers, depending upon his inventory position and the amount of imported naphthalene he is able to get or has been covered for on contract. Not all are expected to be operating at 50 percent by mid-September, some will be much better off, and others may be definitely worse off.

Hexylene Glycol—The market for this item in functional fluids and in antistalling gasoline additives continues good. Supplies are abundant, and prices likely to hold at present levels for the balance of the year at least.

Isobutyl Alcohol—It is too early to tell yet, whether or not the 1 cent per pound price reduction effected on isobutanol at mid-August will really lead to any more widespread use, or capture a significant part of the n-butanol market, by virtue of a 2 cent price spread.

Mesityl Oxide—This solvent moves in relatively low volume, primarily because, despite its low price and excellent solvent power, it is sufficiently toxic to prevent its use in most operations. Where adequate fume control is available, however, it is a good buy, if regulations permit its use.

Methanol—Chemical demand for methanol continued at a fair rate. Antifreeze demands are light in line with the ever smaller share of the antifreeze business which methanol experiences each year. Overall production rates are well sustained, however. June ran at a rate of 144,794,017 pounds, up almost four million pounds over the May output.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—Sales of MEK have been sustained at a high level all during the Spring and Summer months, with prices expected to hold at current levels for the balance of the year. Just what the outlook will be for the fourth quarter is somewhat uncertain in view of the steel strike, but settlement this month would not lead to anything but a good last quarter.

Methylisobutyl Ketone — This higher boiling solvent widely used in lacquers of the industrial finish type is still moving in good volume. Prices are firm and unchanged. The only bleak cloud on the horizon is the steel strike, which if prolonged much further will cause a sharp curtailment in metal product output, and hence of industrial finishes using this solvent.

Pentaerythritol—Among the polyols, PE had been on the long side for several months, and moved under highly competitive conditions. There is nothing in the present market situation to indicate any improvement until fourth quarter business get rolling following settlement of the steel strike. Prices remain unchanged.

Trichloroethylene—Business in September is expected to be adversely affected by dwindling steel stocks, which will curtail metal fabrication, and hence the need for degreasing solvent. Prompt strike settlement could see business boom again in the fourth quarter. Market conditions are highly competitive, and import volume is sufficient to exert considerable pressure.

Shell Corporate Posts Go to E. A. Hugill, jr.

E. A. Hugill, jr., has been elected secretary of Shell Oil Company.

Mr. Hugill was also appointed secretary of Shell Chemical Corporation, International Lubricant Corporation, and Shell Canadian Exploration Company. He succeeds J. A. Horner as secretary of those companies. Mr. Hugill was also named a vice-president of Shell Development Company and will succeed Mr. Horner as vice-president in charge of licensing division later in the year.

Mr. Horner is taking up a position with Shell Pipe Line Corporation on about November 1, 1959, and has been nominated to succeed Joe T. Dickerson as president of that company, when Mr. Dickerson retires on December 31.

Non-Resin Finishes Talks Set by Chemical Finishers

Several new non-resin finishes which show promise for wash and wear cottons will be discussed at the eighth annual Chemical Finishing Conference to be held at the Mayflower hotel, Washington D.C., on October 7.

Also to be discussed at the meeting—sponsored by the National Cotton Council—will be a silicone-based finish which provides durable water repellency for washable cottons.

This year's conference will be limited to one day and will immediately precede the national convention of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists also to be held in Washington.

The conference program will consist of two sessions, each featuring three speakers. A buffet lunch will be served between sessions. The conference will resume its usual two-day format next year.

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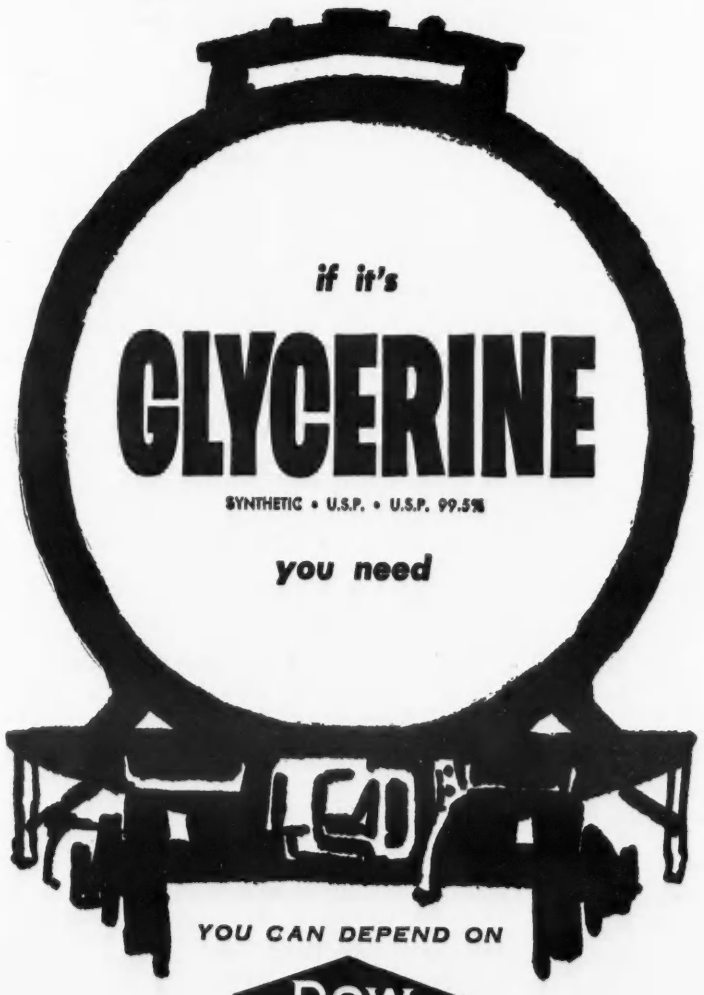

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Chemical Unit Will Discuss Tomorrow's Military Needs

What is the military man of tomorrow going to need in the way of chemicals? The Armed Forces Chemical Association will attempt to try to answer this question at its fourteenth annual meeting set for September 10 and 11 at the Statler-Hilton hotel in Washington, D.C.

To be sponsored by the navy, with a program jointly arranged by the chemical industry and the Department of Defense, the meeting will be highlighted by a number of top military and civilian speakers.

Included will be Lt. Gen. A. J. Trudeau, Vice-Adm. E. W. Clexton, Maj. Gen. Marvin C. Demler, Rear Adm. K. S. Masterson, Brig. Gen. G. R. E. Shell, and Dr. George P. Sutton, chief scientist for the advance research projects agency.

Tours of the Naval Research Laboratory and the David Taylor Model Basin are scheduled.

Topics to be covered on the first day of the meeting include: "Marine Corps Requirements of the Chemical Industry," by Brig. Gen. Shell; "Preservative and Stripable Coating," by Cdr. T. B. Owen, "Radioactive Materials; Handling and Decontamination Of," by Lt. Col. T. E. Carew, "Air Force Requirements of the Chemical Industry," by Maj. Gen. Dempler, and "Chemical Problems in Space Travel," by Dr. A. E. Prince, of the Wright Air Development Center.

Also slated for coverage at the first day's meeting will be:

"High Temperature Structural Materials," by W. Kniffen, "Dielectric Materials," by N. A. Terhune and "Thermal Generation of Electricity" by Cdr. B. Inman.

Talks scheduled on the September 11 program will cover such diverse topics as "Army Requirements of the Chemical Industry," by Gen. Trudeau; "High Energy Fuel (Solid)," by Dr. E. C. Noonan of the Naval Ordinance Laboratory; "High Energy Fuel (Liquid)," by Dr. Wilber A. Riehl of the army ordinance missile command, and "Hydraulic Fluids," by Earl Bartholemew of the Wright Air Development Center.

The rest of the program will include "Navy Requirements of the Chemical Industry," by Adm. Masterson; "High Temperature Lubricants," by Martin Devine of the Naval Air Material Center; "Plastics," by Dr. Lewis Butz of the Office of Naval Research, and "Mechanisms of the Thermal Decomposition of Nitroglycerin as a Propellant Component" by Dr. Charles E. Waring of the University of Connecticut.

Sherwin-Williams Names Baldwin to High Positions

Sherwin-Williams Company has appointed E. Colin Baldwin vice-president and general manager.

In his new post, Mr. Baldwin will continue as president of Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Ltd., a position he has held since 1958. He will make his headquarters at the S-W's international headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Baldwin joined Sherwin-Williams in Cleveland in 1934. He served successively in market research, sales promotion, advertising, branch operations and as general manager of the company's stocks and distribution department.

In 1946, upon his return from military service, he was named assistant to the president. He left that post in 1956 to become executive vice-president of the Canadian operation at Montreal.

In announcing his appointment as general manager, a post that has been vacant for several years, president Arthur W. Steudel pointed out that Mr. Baldwin will also direct all domestic and foreign sales for the company.

Chemicals Exposition Set for N.Y. Coliseum

The twenty-seventh annual Exposition of Chemical Industries has been booked into the New York Coliseum for November 30 to December 4.

A spokesman for the exposition has reported that more thant 450 manufacturers have already engaged space for displays. According to the spokesman, one section of the exhibition will be devoted to chemicals, another to laboratory equipment and supplies and another to processing equipment.

Cleveland PVLA Fete Set

The Cleveland (Ohio) Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association will hold its fourth annual outing September 10 at the German Central Park. The fete, a get-together for members of the paint industry of Cleveland, will begin at 1:30 p.m.

RESEARCH DIRECTOR: John V. Hallett, appointed director of research for its pigment color division by Imperial Color Chemical & Paper Corporation, Glens Falls, N. Y.

GSA Sets Sale of Cadmium, Cadmium-Magnesium Scrap

General Services Administration wants to push some of its magnesium and cadmium-magnesium scrap from the national stockpile.

According to an announcement by the agency last week, some 3,075 short tons of magnesium scrap and 4,413 tons of cadmium-magnesium scrap will be made available on a competitive basis.

The first sale, covering the cadmium-magnesium scrap is to be held immediately after the expiration of the statutory six-month waiting period.

The first sale of the magnesium scrap will not be held until about the middle of next year, and will include only 451 tons. Subsequent sales will be published in the *Federal Register* and will be spaced to prevent any market dislocation.

The scrap, acquired by GSA from demilitarized incendiary bombs, was originally turned over to the agency for possible processing into cadmium and magnesium metal for the national stockpile.

AMA Executive Named By Vick to V. P. Post

Dr. Robert T. Stormont, former director of the department of therapy and research of the American Medical Association, will become vice-president of Vick Chemical Company on October 1. Dr. Stormont will be responsible for providing services to the firm's operating divisions in the acquisition of new products, patents and product ideas from outside research sources.

SAACI Will Weigh

—Continued from page 7

mist for J. Walter Thompson Company, New York advertising agency. His subject will be "Setting Our Sights for the Sixties."

In addition to the panel a morning session will offer the following speakers and subjects: Jesse S. Nirenberg, director of psychological services for TradeWays, Inc., "How to 'Get Through' to Your Customers and Your Boss"; Coleman L. Finkel, executive vice-president of Executive Communications, Inc., "The Importance of Good Report Writing"; and J. E. Magoffin, vice-president of Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., "Management to Field Feedback—A Necessity to Successful Selling."

F. W. Steckmest, manager of the employes communications department of Shell Oil Company, New York, will lead the afternoon program with a discussion, "What Companies Are Doing to Develop Managers."

Ralph A. Clark, vice-president in charge of sales for J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburgh, N. J., will serve as moderator of the panel discussion.

Speakers for the panel, who will contrast the duties of the present day chemical salesman with those of his predecessor and those of the salesman of the future are: Sam L. Brous, manager of the marketing and chemical materials department in the chemical and metallurgical division of General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; V. W. Suellau, vice-president of the general chemical division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, and Ralph L. Ericsson, vice-president of Texas Butadiene & Chemical Company, Houston, Tex.

This will be SAACI's eighth annual clinic and will have Dudley P. Jones, of Shell Chemical Corporation, as chairman.

Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

There has always been some method of softening textile goods. There are three main groups of softening agents: the cationics, which are made up of hundreds of ammoniums and amines, and there is no end to the number of possibilities among the chemicals and fats. The nonionics are made up of polyoxyethylenes and the limitless combinations, techniques, and modifications which can be derived from them. Finally, the anionic softening agents are comprised of the sulfated alcohols and various fatty acid condensates.

Latex, which at one time almost universally implied a dispersion of natural or synthetic rubber particles in an aqueous medium, no longer carries such a connotation. A latex may indeed be rubber of one type or another polymerized to a predetermined degree, and suspended or dispersed in a water medium. However, it may just as often be a polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl chloride/vinylidene chloride, polystyrene, acrylic or other polymeric resin based material in either single or copolymer phases.

Each resin based type can be modified via of the degree of polymerization of the resin, or by the addition of plasticizers or other additives to yield a wide range of laticies each with different specific properties.

From the above it is clear that for just about any desired industrial application, there is a latex available to do the job—not just any latex, but one specifically designed to do a particular job best.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Emulsions & Latexes

A latex is described as being a collodial suspension of polymer particles, which are naturally tacky, are prevented from sticking to one another by the addition of soaps and dispersing agents. Latexes find many applications, such as in paints, adhesives, foam and sponge rubber and in special papers. In paints the requirements of a good latex for development of paint properties includes ability to form continuous films, good adhesion to all types of surfaces, flexibility, extensibility, and resistance to heat and light, abrasion, staining and water.

For use in conjunction with natural and synthetic elastomers in standard backsizing formulations, Koppers Company, Inc., Plastics Division, offers a series of **"Dylex"** latices. Two of this series of styrene-butadiene copolymers are **"Dylex K-700"** and **"Dylex K-900."**

These copolymers are said to be of high molecular weight, to have a relatively low degree of unsaturation and to contain little residual monomer. According to Koppers, **"Dylex K-700"** and **"K-900"** are characterized by high solids content, good mechanical and chemical stabilities, fine particle size of from 0.1 to 0.01 microns, infinite dilutability with water, stability to shelf life, and a trace of odor.

Films of **"Dylex K-700"** are described as being relatively stiff while **"K-900"** will not form continuous films upon drying at room temperatures, but films are obtainable by the addition of a plasticizer, or by drying at elevated temperatures, or by mixing with other latices. A further property of **"Dylex K-700"** is its affinity to yield clear, tough films when air dried at room temperature. Approximately 4 to 7 days at room temperature are required to develop ultimate film properties.

Another film property of the **"Dylex"** latices, states Koppers, is their good resistance to discoloration on aging. They are partially soluble in benzene, xylene and certain other aromatic solvents and insoluble in most aliphatic solvents. Koppers continues by saying that the stiffness as well as the strength of the films increases as the styrene content is increased. With regard to uses, Koppers claims that **"Dylex K-700** and **K-800"** are often used as reinforcing latices for other elastomeric latices such as natural rubber and the S-types. **"Dylex K-900"** is recommended for applications requiring a maximum degree of reinforcement, while **"Dylex K-700"** is recommended for applications requiring softer, more flexible films. Koppers particularly suggests **"Dylex K-700"** for use in processes requiring a reinforcing or stiffening latex to be used in conditions of either low temperature drying or brief exposure to high temperature.

Firestone Plastics Company, a division of Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, markets **"Exon"** latices. One of these is **"Exon 700 XR-90,"** a polyvinyl chloride resin latex. This latex is said to possess good mechanical stability and is adaptable to film forming and impregnating operations. Films cast from this latex are also said to exhibit good heat and light stability.

According to Firestone, **"Exon 700 XR-90"** is not a film forming latex; film formation is obtained by incorporating plasticizers and/or latices. This product is compatible with conventional vinyl plasticizers, stabilizers, and pigments, but they must be dispersel in water. It is suggested that coatings based on **"Exon 700 XR-90"** need a high temperature fusion in the range of 250°F. to 350°F.

Firestone lists among its physical properties the fact that **"Exon 700 XR-90"** is white in color, has a solids content of 50 percent, and a pH range of 7 to 7.5, and an average particle size of 1 micron.

With regards to formulation, Firestone states that it is generally necessary to modify **"Exon 700 XR-90"** to obtain compositions of a film forming nature. The various vinyl plasticizers used in vinyl compounding are compatible with this **"Exon"** resin and may be used as softening agent to obtain a variety of properties.

Another **"Exon"** is Firestone's **"Exon 450."** This is a vinyl chloride copolymer resin of intermediate mulecular weight which may be used in solution resin work. It is said to be soluble in ketones and will tolerate aromatic hydrocarbons.

Physical properties of **"Exon 450"** include specific gravity of 1.36, relative viscosity (one percent in cyclohexanone) of 1.80, and it is described as being a powder in form. Compatibility with vinyl plasticizers, pigments and stabilizers compounding for such applications as printing inks, protective liners and coatings for paper, cloth, metal, etc., is another property of **"Exon 450."**

With regard to application, coatings based on **"Exon 450"** may be applied using common lacquer technics; i.e., brushing, spraying, coating and dipping. Firestone further states that solutions of **"Exon 450"** can be made by sifting the resin into the solvents under continuous agitation to prevent agglomeration of the resin particles. Mild heating and/or high shear agitation until complete solution is obtained will reduce the solvation time and viscosities.

Softening Agents

The textile finisher has many problems to consider. He is concerned with modifying his goods to add stiffness, softness, durability, and weight. He must think about shrink-resisting, crease-resisting, flame proofing, and water-, oil- and soil-resisting properties. He is also concerned

—Continued on page 60

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

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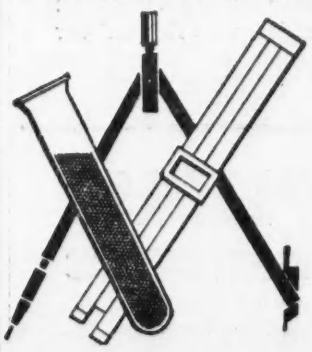

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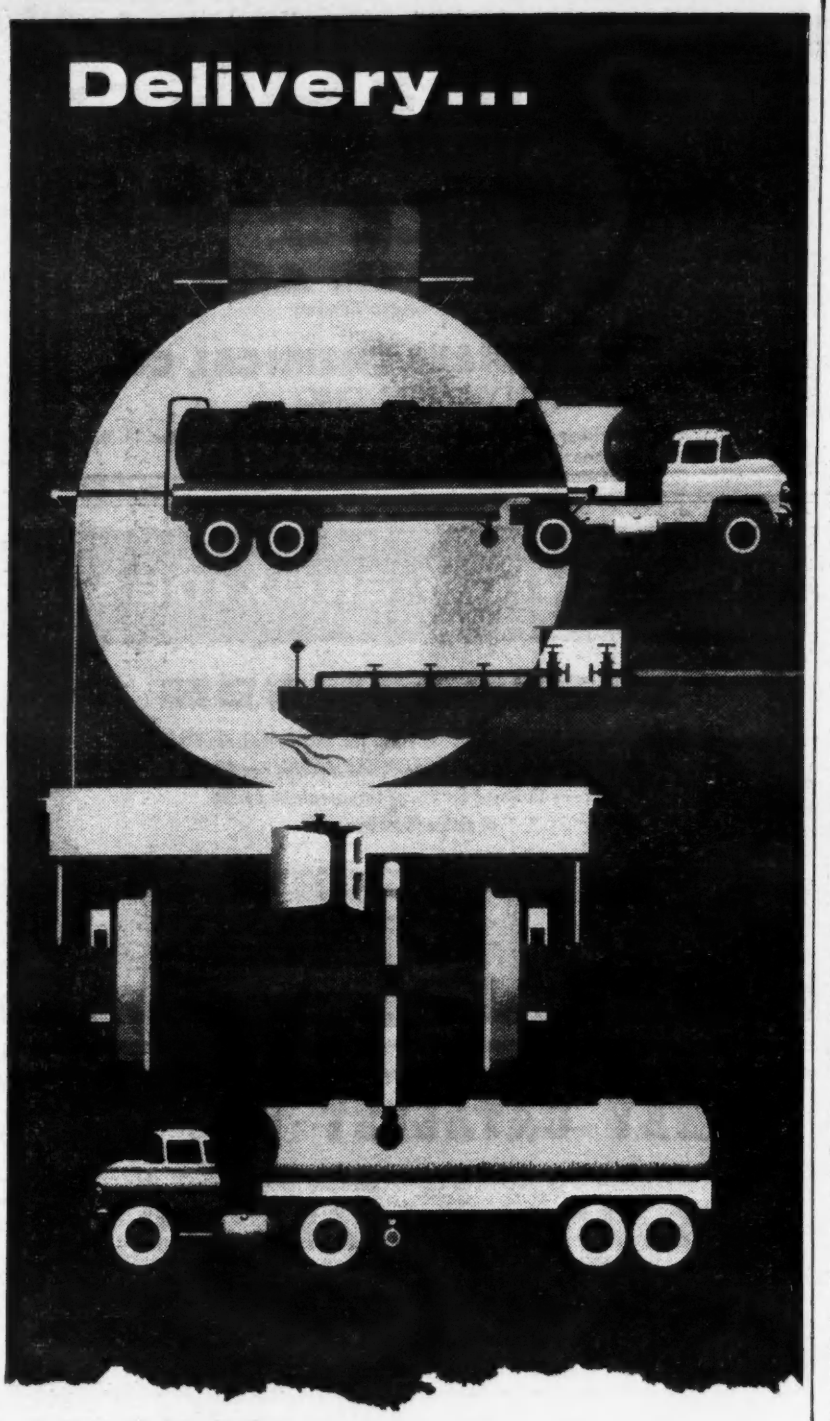

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COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

A major chemical producer announced advances for a number of chemical intermediates to be effective October 1 on spot and contract. Laurent's acid will be raised 10 cents per pound; 2,4-dinitrophenol, 4 cents per pound; m-dinitrobenzene, 2 cents per pound; and 2,4-dinitrochlorobenzene, 2 cents per pound across the board. Prices on these materials are f.o.b., works with minimum freight allowed on standard packages or more, except on the west coast where a 2 cent per pound differential is added.

Sources feel the middle of September will see a sharp cutback in phthalic anhydride operations The difficulty lies in the continued shortage of naphthalene. In the latter market, material is unavailable.

With phthalic anhydride continuing in tight supply, some sources feel demand for maleic anhydride will be slowed also. The two are used in polyester resins, a major outlet for maleic.

There was no reported change in the benzene market. There continue to be scattered reports of acute shortages, especially among smaller consumers. However, sources point out that each day of the steel strike makes the situation more critical. Toluene and xylene markets are adequately supplied.

A prolonged strike has caused a critical supply problem on p-cresol. Suppliers who are operating are unable to offer any large amounts of material to the open market since they have substantial captive requirements.

No shortages of cresols or cresylic acids are reported. Producers point out that inventories, although they have been built up, have not been added to. On this basis, it was felt that an increase in demand for xylenols and resin and tricresyl phosphate grades of cresylic acid would upset the supply balance.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended September 6 would amount to 12.2 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 345,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 332,000 tons in the previous week, 318,000 in the comparable week one month ago, and 1,666,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 5, 1958
118.45	118.45	118.45	118.58

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

Aniline—Market demand has continued to climb, along with the upturn in general industrial activity this year. Production levels have shown a sharp upturn as nearly twice as much material was produced in June of this year as in the comparable month last year. Sources feel that this increase in demand was not so much inventory building as a genuine improvement in business. Trade requirements through the summer have exceeded projections, sources say. However, as in other chemical markets, sources were becoming increasingly apprehensive that a prolonged and bitter steel strike would depress business in the fourth quarter and early 1960.

Benzene—No further change is reported in the benzene market. There are scattered instances of acute shortage. However, each day of the steel strike cuts deeper into benzene inventories.

Creosote—Material is adequate to fill trade requirements, sources say. Creosote is among those materials which have not been directly effected by the steel strike as far as supply is concerned. However, an indirect effect has been felt through the fact that railroads have been forced to lay off workers during the strike, and, as a consequence, are less likely to be doing any extensive maintenance work.

p-Cresol—Market remains in tight supply due to a prolonged strike. There was little material to be offered to the open market since producers who are operating have substantial captive requirements.

Cresylic Acid—No shortages have turned up in cresylic acid or cresols markets during the steel strike which is now going into its eighth week.

Sources point out, however, that the market could go downhill in a hurry. Although consumers built large inventories, these have not been added to. It is felt that consumers of xylenols and resin and TCP grades of cresylic acid face a potential shortage in the fact that any increase in demand would upset a balanced situation.

Naphthalene—Due to a shortage of naphthalene, trade sources estimate that the middle of this month will see a sharp drop in phthalic operations.

Subsequent to settlement of the steel strike, it is said that no naphthalene could be turned out for a week to ten days. This could take care of some of the most critical needs. However, a naphthalene distillation operation is a long-range procedure, and it is felt that it will be six weeks after settlement of the strike before "normal" shipments of naphthalene could be resumed.

Sources report good quantities of European naphthalene have gone to Brazil and Japan. The latter was reported to have acquired material for the first six months of next year.

Phenol—Demand for phenol has continued brisk, and the overall market is adequately supplied. Natural phenol remains in short supply as has been the case for many months past.

Production of synthetic and natural phenol in the first half of the year was 324.1 million pounds, an increase of roughly 40 million pounds over the amount turned out in the first half of last year.

Pyridine—Suppliers report that some consumers have come into the market that had not been buying for a while. On natural pyridine, sources say, "there are inadequate stocks in a strike period." Capacity to produce synthetic pyridine, however, makes the overall market one of adequate supply, it is reported.

Toluene—No supply problems are reported in this market, despite the steel strike which is moving into its eighth week.

Xylene—As with toluene, supply is adequate for trade needs. Prices are unchanged from previous report.

Dyes

Direct Black—June production of direct black 38, color index number 30235, amounted to 670,883 pounds as against 478,368 pounds in the foregoing month. Output in the first six months of this year was 3,299,514 pounds as compared with a total production last year of 4,496,259.

Vat Jade Green—The Tariff Commission reported June production of vat green, color index number 59825, at 223,773 pounds as against 263,083 pounds in the previous month. Output for the first six months of the year ran to 1,414,025 pounds. Total production last year amounted to 2,530,204 pounds.

Intermediates

Benzoic Acid—Price in this market is unchanged. The last price activity reported was a 5c. per pound drop recorded in November, 1957.

m-Dinitrobenzene—Price of 89 degree material will be advanced 2c. per pound to 26c., effective October 1 on spot and contract.

2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene—A major producer announced a 2c. per pound price advance, across the board, to be effective October 1.

The price of 46.5 degree material in tankcar quantity will be 17c. per pound, carload or truckload of drums, 17¼c. per pound; less than carload in drums, 17¾c.

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

Coal Chemicals

per pound. New prices are effective on both spot and contract on October 1.

2,4-Dinitrophenol—An advance of 4c. per pound on spot and contract October 1 will bring the listing for this material up to 41c. per pound in drum lots.

Di-o-tolylguanidine—Ton lots price remains at 69c. per pound, dms., freight allowed. Less ton lot price, same basis, is 70c. per pound.

Dodecylbenzene—Price was unchanged from previous report. Tankcar listing is set at 11.4c. per pound; carload of drums, 13.4c. per pound; less carload, drum lots, 14.4c. per pound.

Output of dodecylbenzene in June dropped three million pounds from the report of the previous month, according to Tariff Commission figures. However, production in the first six months of the year was 40 million pounds ahead of the output reported for the first half of 1958.

Fumaric Acid—As reported two weeks ago, the price of fumaric acid will be reduced 4½c. per pound in carload or truckload lots, and 4c. per pound in less than carload lots, effective January 1, 1960.

The current carload or truckload price of 27¼c. per pound, bags or drums, will drop to 22¾c. per pound. The less carload listing, currently 28¼c., will be reduced to 24¼c. per pound, same packing. Prices are f.o.b., seller's plant, freight equalized with competitive producing points.

Laurent's Acid—Effective October 1, on spot and contract, price in this market will be advanced 10c. per pound to 70c., drums.

Isophthalic Acid—Demand has continued to show improvement. Although the use of this material in combination with maleic anhydride in polyester resins has not been fully developed, it is pointed out that iso is a practical substitute for phthalic under conditions of short supply which have plagued the PA market for several months. As has been reported many times, the shortage of phthalic anhydride goes back to a tight supply of raw material, naphthalene, and, in the latter market, supply outlook for the balance of the year is poor.

Maleic Anhydride—Effective January 1, 1960, prices will be reduced to 22½c. per pound, tankcars; 23½c. per pound, carload or truckload; and 25c. per pound, less carload lots.

Although demand for maleic has exceeded supply for several months, some sources feel this demand may slacken

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended September 6, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	122,539
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	5,206,864
Benzene	lbs.	479,409
Coaltar	gals.	2,848,511
Crude chemical oils	gals.	90,292
Toluene	gals.	116,090
Xylene	gals.	34,397

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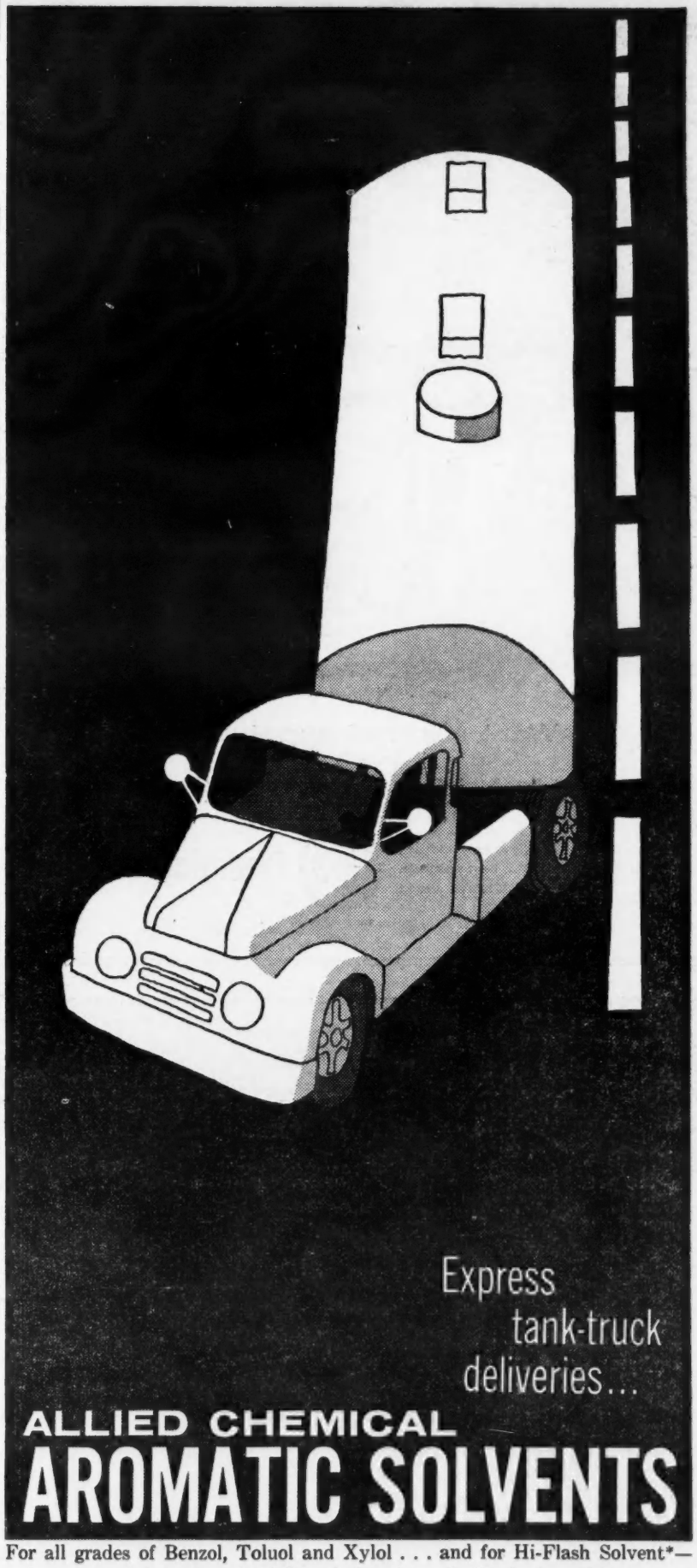

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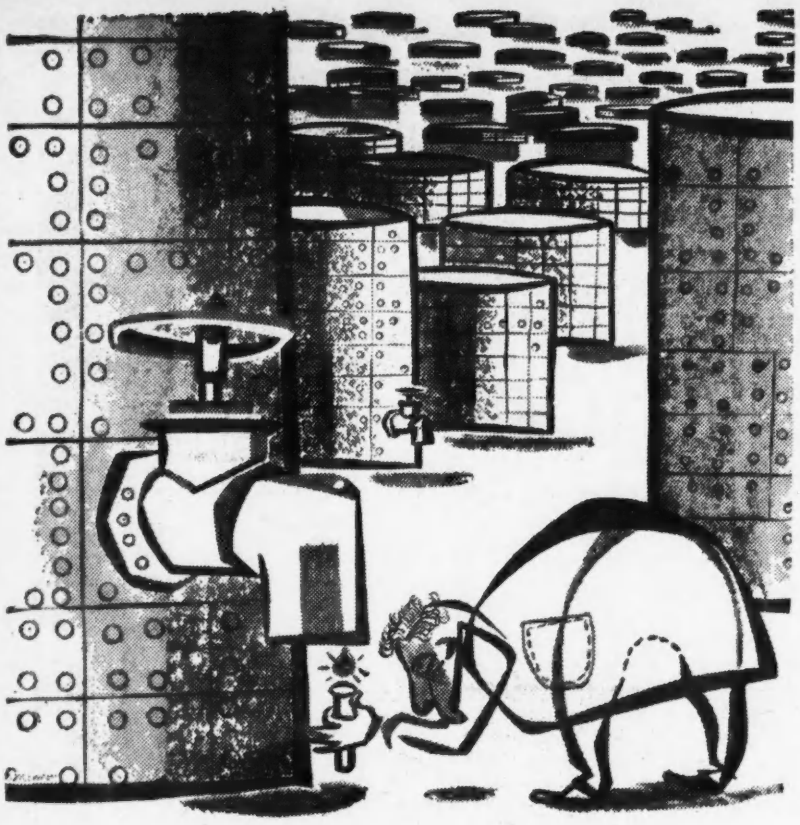

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REPUBLIC STEEL
Container Division
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NILES, OHIO

Coal Chemicals

during September, especially if the steel strike continues to drag on. It is pointed out that phthalic anhydride and maleic anhydride are used together in the major maleic outlet; polyester resins. If phthalic is unavailable, maleic demand will begin to slide, it is said.

Melamine—Price is quoted at 26c. per pound in bulk, 27½c. in carload or truckload of 80-lb bags and 29c. per pound in less than carload quantity.

b-Oxynaphthoic Acid—Price in 250-lb. drum is quoted at $1.14 per pound, unchanged from level in effect for many many months.

Pentachlorophenol—A recent report notes the use of a newly developed antitermite product based on penta dissolved in oil-type solvents in an oil and water emulsion. The emulsion can be applied to wood surfaces with a trowel or brush, or as a spray. Absorption of the penta and oils by the wood is said to take about two weeks; meanwhile the water evaporates.

m-Phenylenediamine—Price was quoted at $1.10 per pound in 225-pound drum lots, molecular weight 108, minimum solidification point, 63 degrees C.

Phthalic Anhydride—Trade report is that the middle of September will see a sharp curtailment in phthalic operations. The problem goes back to a shortage of raw material, naphthalene, and the latter is just not available. Sources now estimate that by the time the strike is settled, whatever phthalic inventories there may be, will be depleted. If the strike were settled now, trade sources estimate it would take a week to ten days to turn out any naphthalene, and six weeks before "normal" shipments could be resumed.

Pent-up demand and depleted inventories assure a heavy demand pattern in the phthalic and naphthalene markets for the fourth quarter and into next year. However, the steel strike continues to drag on, and chances for a vigorous fourth quarter in industry depend on the speed with which a settlement can be reached, it is said.

Shortages of steel are predicted for early in October. Auto companies built up record inventories of steel and components, but there is a limit to storage space and day to day demand has gone beyond what had been expected.

Salicylic Acid—Ordering by the pharmaceutical trade has begun somewhat earlier this year than last, sources say. The demand pattern in this market generally corresponds to that for aspirin and the salicylates which go into cold preparations. Price is unchanged. Supply is adequate.

Styrene Monomer—Manufacturers have continued to set a scorching production pace as the Tariff Commission recorded output at 133 million pounds in June, about 47 million pounds more than in June, 1958. The six-month total for this year is 109.3 million pounds more than the first half of last year.

Most sources are agreed that a record production year is in the making. However, they point out that much depends on the length of the steel strike and subsequent developments in the automotive industry. Thus far, the auto companies have had a highly successful year, especially when compared with their showing during 1958.

Purchasing Agents

—Continued from page 3

about a sharp rise in unemployment, will hurt product sales and will, in turn, take a crack at the entire chemical industry.

But there is still an all-pervading note of optimism ringing through the predictions of the purchasers. They still think that, when the situation is considered by and large, there will be a pretty good overall picture in the general economy throughout the balance of 1959.

The purchasing agents are doubtful that there will be any spectacular increases in business volume during the fourth quarter, and they have a very good reason for thinking so. They point out that the third quarter was not nearly so bad as had been anticipated and that therefore there would not be such a relatively high increase in business during the following quarter.

On the inventory side, it is noted that in many cases buyers are now carrying lower stocks than usual, but they are not entirely responsible for the situation. Part of the reason is the tightening of supplies due to the steel strike. The other reason is that new orders increased during the quarter at a rate beyond that which had been anticipated. That, they point out, made for a certain skimpiness in the warehouses.

IN SALES POST: Arthur M. Moore, appointed product sales manager for chemicals by Escambia Chemical Corporation, New York.

Coatings Materials Unit Formed by Dow Chemical

A new allied industries group to administer activities in four major markets for coatings materials has been formed by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

L. H. Silvernail has been advanced to the position of manager of the group, which will be responsible for the company's coatings technical service (CTS) work in the textile, paper, building products and packaging fields.

Mr. Silvernail joined Dow in 1945, serving as a chemist in the cellulose products department until 1951 when he transferred to CTS. He has served in a supervisory capacity since 1952.

J. P. Strasser will be in charge of the new textile section, which will be concerned with latexes and resins as binders, coatings, and saturants for textiles. Mr. Strasser moves up from his former post of customer service chemist.

Heading the paper section is E. J. Heiser, who was promoted from customer service chemist. The section will handle coatings used to facilitate printing, coated papers for wall coverings and similar applications. Mr. Heiser has been with CTS since joining Dow in 1950.

Ralph C. Hand will head the building products section, which is responsible for coatings materials used in the construction industry. He has been textile section head since 1956.

F. R. Lehman heads the packaging section. This new section implements the company's interest in the flexible packaging field.

Chlorine Safety Meeting Set

The Chlorine Institute will hold a safety seminar for chlorine packagers on October 18-20 at Diamond Alkali Company's Deer Park plant at Houston, Tex.

The seminar, first of its kind to be sponsored by the institute, is open to firms which purchase chlorine in tankcars and repackage it in smaller shipping containers. The program will be devoted to safety and related technical matters involved in chlorine unloading, transfer and shipping operations.

Polypropylene Sites

—Continued from page 3

have "sufficient polypropylene capacity to supply estimated west coast requirements."

Dow feels that its latest plans confirm the company's interest in the broad field of olefinic plastics.

The projected west coast facilities for polypropylene will be in addition to Bay City, Mich., production, which is scheduled for early 1960.

Within the last year, Dow has doubled its production of high-pressure polyethylene and has started construction of a high-pressure polyethylene plant in Louisiana.

The company has just completed construction of a linear polyethylene plant in Bay City and has just brought one on stream in Sarnia, Ontario.

Polypropylene sampling from the Bay City plant will be made during the first quarter of 1960; linear polyethylene sampling will be made during the last quarter of this year.

The olefins will complement the company's position in basic plastics, which include monomers such as styrene, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, vinyltoluene and a wide variety of polymers and copolymers in both resin and latex form.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

September 7, 1959

Published in Two Sections

Section II

CHEMICAL OUTLOOK
QUARTERLY ISSUE

A survey of the market potential for chemicals and related process materials conducted by the Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

WHAT CHEMICAL BUYERS SEE AHEAD FOR PRICES

On the nearly 300 chemicals covered by this survey, as of press time chemical P.A.'s vary in their opinions as to which items will change over the next quarter. The shadings of opinion on fifty-five chemicals are tabulated below, with a breakdown by percentages.

	Advances	*No Change*	*Declines*
Acrylonitrile	.....	50%	50%
Aluminum Paste and Powder	100%	.....	.....
Aluminum Sulfate	.....	85%	15%
Aminophyllin	.....	50%	50%
p-tert-Amylphenol	100%	.....	.....
Ascorbic Acid	20%	60%	20%
Beeswax	50%	50%	.....
Berberine Hydrochloride	100%	.....	.....
Castor Oil	.....	25%	75%
Chlorine	20%	80%	.....
Coconut Oil	.....	50%	50%
Coconut Oil Fatty Acids	.....	.....	100%
Cottonseed Oil	.....	50%	50%
Dehydrocholic Acid	.....	.....	100%
Dimethylol Urea, Crystal	100%	.....	.....
Epoxy Resins	.....	.....	100%
Ethylene Oxide	.....	85%	15%
Hydrocortisone Alcohol	.....	.....	100%
Isoniazid	.....	.....	100%
Linseed Oil	25%	50%	50%
Litharge	20%	60%	20%
Maleic Anhydride	20%	80%	.....
Menthol, Brazilian	50%	50%	.....
Menthol, Liquid Isomers	.....	.....	100%
Naphthalene, Crude, 78°	50%	50%	.....
b-Naphthol	100%	.....	.....
Niacin	.....	50%	50%
Oiticica Oil	.....	.....	100%
Oxygen	.....	75%	25%
Phenylephrine	.....	.....	100%
Phosphoric Acid	38%	62%	.....
Phthalic Anhydride	33%	67%	.....
Platinum	.....	.....	100%
Potassium Muriate	50%	50%	.....
Potassium Sulfate	100%	.....	.....
Pregnenolone	.....	.....	100%
Procaine Hydrochloride	.....	50%	50%
n-Propyl Alcohol	100%	.....	.....
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride	.....	25%	75%
Riboflavin	40%	40%	20%
Sodium Nitrate	50%	50%	.....
Soybean Oil	.....	50%	50%
Sulfur	.....	55%	45%
Sulfuric Acid	.....	90%	10%
Superphosphate	100%	.....	.....
Tall Oil	.....	57%	43%
Tallow	33%	34%	33%
Testosterone	.....	.....	100%
Thiamin Hydrochloride	.....	25%	75%
Toluene	12%	88%	.....
Triple Superphosphate	50%	50%	.....
Tung Oil	.....	.....	100%
Urea, Crystalline	.....	50%	50%
Xylene	14%	86%	.....
Zinc Dust	100%	.....	.....

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Labor Day Had Better Be a Working Day For the Steel Industry, or Chemical People And Everyone Else Will Suffer, Say P.A.'s

This report is based on a nationwide survey of chemical P. A.'s conducted by the Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

If this Labor Day doesn't represent the beginning of actual labor days for the steelworkers, it is the opinion of chemical purchasing agents—held at week's end— that their industry will be hurt. And, looking outside their scope, as the country enters the fourth quarter, they predict with gloom that a prolonged steel strike will hurt all industry.

The reason they give for such an all-embracing forecast is this:

A longer strike will put all coaltar-derived chemicals on the scarcity list, and there just won't be enough raw materials around to sustain current levels of production.

Here is where the b r i g h t note comes in: The P.A.'s report that overall business, as of right now, is still booming, with no indications of slackening off. They go one step further. They say they can see no reason, other than the strike, why there won't be a fourth-quarter upsurge. And, they add, all the plus factors seem to be present in the market that ought to pave the way for good business volume for the balance of 1959.

Barring further strike difficulties, the buyers say, business will pick up in hefty volume to lay the ground-work for a fourth quarter equal to or actually better than the fourth quarter of 1958. As far as the first quarter of 1960 is concerned, the P.A.'s predict it will be some 10 percent better than the comparable period this year.

But, getting back to specific worries of the purchasing men, they say a longer strike will cause demand to slough off for chemical products for the metal industry and for the fabrication and finishing of metal-made products. This would be true simply because there would not be enough metal for their production in current volume levels.

In a more general way, the P.A.'s feel that a sustained strike will curb consumer purchasing power, unemployment will rise, product sales will suffer and, in turn, the entire chemical industry will be harmed.

Still the note of optimism rings loud and clear. Regardless of what happens in the steel industry, the P.A.'s tend to feel that things will fare pretty well during the remainder of the year.

The pharmaceutical trade, for example, is looking confidently toward a fourth-quarter gain of some 15 percent over the third quarter. There are two reasons for this bright prospect for drugs: 1) An upswing is usual as the cooler weather approaches, and 2) many new products are on the market which ought to inspire a greater volume of buying.

Another line looking confidently to the future is the plastics industry. In fact, plastics will probably benefit from the steel strike, say the P.A.'s. If one stops for a moment to think, he will realize that many plastics can be effectively used to replace many metals. If the material is optional and steel is scarce, more and more people are going to turn to plastics. It's just the reverse of the adage: One man's meat is another man's poison.

Business Prospects

Why, as the P.A.'s advise, won't there be any spectacular increases in business volume during the fourth quarter? The reason, an encouraging factor in itself: Simply because the third quarter was not nearly so bad as had been anticipated.

In the previous quarterly issue of this report, the P.A.'s predicted that the third-quarter slump this year would be worse than normal because of the cumulative effect of several factors.

One, of course, was the usual slowdown because of plant vacation shutdowns. Then they felt that many industries had already bought several months' supply of their steel needs in the second quarter and would likely not buy any during

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"If steel strike is over by Labor Day, the balance of the year can be a record-breaker. If it isn't, all industry is going to have to curtail. . . . . ."

the third. Thus, they predicted the third quarter would be slow because of a build-up of both raw material and finished product inventories.

But, fortunately, things did not turn out that way. Business volume during the third quarter was such that, aside from the downturn for vacations, production had to roll full tilt in order to fill orders. In fact, many plants had to run seven days a week.

There were exceptions, of course, but the exceptions were such by the very nature of their business. For example, the agricultural chemicals industry has just gone through an off-season, but, it looks forward to a good fertilizer year.

One buyer, in fact, reports that his first six-months' period was 20 percent better than the corresponding period of last year and he expects that the last six months will be about 20 percent ahead of the last half of 1958.

The general feeling among the agricultural chemical men is that August through October will be a good season for the fertilizer business.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Next quarter will be 10 to 15 percent better than the third quarter."

The petroleum industry is another exception. The summer months are always slow. But buyers report that the petroleum business will be much better off in the next quarter—and in the next half—due to a seasonal rise in demand for heating fuels.

Pharmaceuticals, in the third quarter, ran about as they did during the second. They did not drop seasonally as much as some buyers had expected. And in spite of this higher third-quarter level, the industry is expected to take off sharply upward in the fourth quarter and remain at a high level during the first quarter of 1960. The big push behind pharmaceuticals, in addition to seasonal gains, is the development of new products, and drug makers are depending heavily on them.

Plastics, too, underwent much less of a seasonal slump than was expected. And, as mentioned earlier, they were actually helped by strikes in the metal fields. Some buyers go so far as to report that they've been having difficulty in keeping up with orders and that they are worried, now, about raw material inventories. Needless to say, they are looking to full production in the fourth quarter.

As far as the rest of the chemical industry is concerned, the P.A.'s outlook is not as optimis-

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Our inventories have increased, not only because of the steel strike, but also because of greater confidence. . . . . ."

tic as in the pharmaceutical and plastic fields. Still, the prognosis is favorable. Here's how one buyer put it: "The third quarter ends with business on an even keel. Barring a prolonged strike situation, the outlook is for steady improvement in demand for both basic and new chemicals."

Production

Bearing out the above assertion that third-quarter business did not fall off nearly as much as expected, is the fact that in the June 1 issue of this report, 30 percent of the buyers found an increase in output over the previous month.

The same 30 percent figure holds in this report, too. Some 51 percent of the P.A.'s find production at essentially the same levels, and 12 percent reported it lower, but they explained that this was due to the off-season nature of their business.

Some of the buyers are way off—due to situations peculiar to their business. For example: suppliers of chemical feed supplements to the poultry industry. The current low price of meat and eggs is causing a 15 to 20 percent cutback in pro-

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"We look for a fourth quarter increase, depending on steel strike duration. . . . . ."

duction and there appears to be no immediate relief in sight.

Then, what do the buyers representing companies who are widely diversified say of the overall industry position? They are making such remarks as: "Our production is up to seven days

a week most of the year due to increased demand for our products. This is due partially to our being diversified, and having any slackening in one segment of our industry more than offset by increased activity in other lines. This seems to be generally true of our industry as a whole and not just our own company."

One chemical buyer reports production down some 5 percent due to maintenance work that could not be put off any longer. This was after several months of capacity operations, however. He says that production is also somewhat adversely affected for this reason: The market for certain coaltar raw materials has tightened as a result of the steel strike.

And these are the statements of several other chemical purchasing executives:

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"If labor is granted a sizable increase, there certainly will be an effect on coal-type chemicals, which could affect the whole chemical industry. . . . . ."

"We have had no let-up from our exceedingly full production schedules all summer."

"Production is expected to continue at a high level for the rest of 1959."

"We expect a pick-up in early September."

"Pharmaceutical production is being stepped up to meet early fall sales demand."

"New orders are slightly off, but inventories are so low that production rates are still running at maximum levels."

Inventories and Buying Policy

Chemical buyers were really telling the truth in their last quarterly report. It was then that they insisted that they were not doing any hedge-buying in chemicals in general and not making third-quarter purchases in the second quarter. The only exceptions, and they specifically mentioned them at the time, were in steel products and in certain key chemicals derived from coaltar.

Many sales people, reading this report in OPD, while enjoying peak demand, were skeptical—they figured business just could not be that good and many of their orders must be hedge-buying. However, their skepticism vanished when they saw their plants running full tilt and no significant letup during the third quarter.

More than half the buyers are still operating on a thirty-day basis, but during the last three

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"The steel strike is helping the plastics industry. We can't keep up with orders. . . . . ."

months there has been some change in buying policy toward longer lead times. As of now, chemical buyers are about evenly divided between carrying higher inventories, maintaining the same inventory level of previous months and carrying a lower inventory.

What about money? Some of the P.A.'s say that although their inventories are higher in terms of dollars, their ratio to consumption is actually lower. For this reason, their buildup has lagged behind consumption.

In many cases, buyers are now carrying lower inventories than usual, but the situation is not of their own choosing. In part, it is due to a tightening of supplies attributable to the steel strike. Partly, it is because new orders have increased beyond what was anticipated. One chemical buyer says that he has boosted inventories on items affected by steel, but that his other inventories are critically low.

Another P.A. says that his company is increasing its inventories not only because of the strike situation, but also because of greater confidence in the future outlook for business. In types of business such as the drug industry, finished

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"We can foresee no let-up in favorable conditions. . . . . ."

product inventories are being built up in anticipation of winter demands.

Some buyers point out that in increasing their inventory position, they have been careful to give consideration to items affected by steel. They also

point out that if the strike is a prolonged one, business volume may go off and requirements not be as heavy as normal.

Items in Short Supply

The supply position of chemicals derived from coaltar is of paramount concern to chemical buyers. **Naphthalene, phthalic anhydride** and **maleic anhydride** are very tight and expected to get tighter over the next thirty days. **Pyridine, creosote, cresols** and **cresylic acids,** as well as **trichlorobenzene,** are not tight as yet. However, they are expected to begin to tighten this month, if the steel strike extends beyond today.

Other coaltar chemicals in short supply are **fumaric acid** and **natural phenol.** The **maleic** and **fumaric** shortages, as well as the snug situation in **fiber glass** are due to the heavy demand for these materials in the manufacture of **polyester fiber glass** laminated plastic products, such as boats.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"The fourth quarter will be equal to or better than the second quarter of 1959. . . . . ."

Buyers seem to feel that as soon as the steel strike ends, the supply position of these coaltar-based chemicals will ease very substantially, except for **maleic** and **fumaric.**

There is still a scarcity of **tankage, nitrogenous sludge** and similar natural organic fertilizer materials. The fertilizer industry as a whole has had a quite good year, and the heavy demand has thrown **phosphoric acid, superphosphate** and **triple superphosphate** into a snug supply position.

Short-chain pure **fatty acids** such as the C_8, C_{12} and C_{10} acids are still very short in supply. **Thiourea** is scarce. Certain **coal-derived charcoals** are tight. There is not enough **p-tert-amylphenol** to go around, and buyers cannot see such relief for several monhs.

Shortages of **berberine sulfate, atropine sulfate** and **strychnine sulfate** have been reported in this quarterly for many issues. One buyer sees a ray of hope and reports that these items will ease in a few months.

Because **phthalic** is tight, it follows that **alkyd resins** and **phthalate ester plasticizers** are becoming somewhat scarcer. However, these are on a much better position than are the **polyester resins.**

Most other chemicals and raw materials are readily available, and there is no expected tightening or easing of these markets, over the next

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"The first half of 1960 will be better than either 1958 or 1959. In fact, the first three quarters of 1960 should exceed the whole of 1959. . . . . ."

quarter. Buyers say that in view of strikes, purchases of **steel, aluminum** and **glassware** will present a major problem to purchasing people.

Adverse Factors

It almost goes without saying that the most immediate adverse factor facing chemical purchasing men is the steel strike. Or, at least that is the factor getting by far the most attention.

Immediately hard-hit by the strike are such markets as **manganese, explosives** and **sulfuric acid.** Also suffering are other items that are used by the mining and steel processing industries. Soon to follow, of course are the **by-product chemicals** of the steel industry made either by the industry itself, or by tar distillers from **coaltar.**

P.A.'s feel that an early strike settlement will leave the economy in a good position and will have little ill effect on the chemical business. But a prolonged strike beyond today can lead to curtail-

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"The balance of the year appears about the same in level of business as the first half. . . . . ."

ment eventually spreading throughout all producing industries, as well as the chemical industry.

Another adverse factor may be the effect of the government's import regulations of **lead, zinc** and **aluminum.** Unseasonable and wet weather may adversely affect the **flax** and **soybean** crops in the field, purchasing men report.

Current agitation to cut government stockpiling of certain so-called "essential" materials may soften prices in these areas. For instance, **coconut oil** stocks may be sold, reducing the tight supply situation and lowering the price.

If steel laborers get a large increase in wages when the strike is settled, there will be set in motion a chain-reaction which will bring another round of high prices to the inflationary spiral. More specifically, it would certainly lead promptly to higher-priced **coal chemicals.**

Effect of Imports

Imports continue to apply pressure on domestic manufactured items. And, although they are not in all cases causing reduced price schedules, they do have a price stabilizing effect.

Vitamins are about as low as they will go under import pressure, say some of the buyers. Yet purchasers are so in the habit of expecting ever-lower **vitamin** prices that they continue to look for reduced schedules on such items as **folic acid, thiamin salts** and **pyridoxine.** One cheerful observation is that there are fewer **vitamins** being offered now, because they are available domestically at prices which approximate the import level.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"If the steel strike continues well into September, coal chemicals will become quite tight. . . ."

The **sulfur** market is being adversely affected by Mexican shipments to this country. Some **fine chemical** prices are being depressed by imports offered at below-domestic schedules.

The ready availability of West German **crystal urea** may hold back domestic price increases, buyers say, and may even lower prices for Atlantic seaboard users. **Saltcake** imports are in somewhat the same threatening position.

Caffeine prices have in the past undergone sharp reductions because of cheap imports. These imports are holding domestic schedules down as well as taking a sizable chunk of the market. **Solvents** and **DDT** are said to be adversely affected.

Imports have put domestic producers of a number of **hormones** out of business, and imports of **steroids** are now threatening and breaking market prices. Foreign **alum** has been coming in and forcing lower prices in some instances, and now foreign **zinc sulfate** is appearing at lower than domestic prices.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"We anticipate the fourth quarter to be the same as the third quarter, with the first quarter of 1960 some 10 percent better. . . ."

Prices and Markets

Acrylonitrile—Buyers report that a new supplier is now contracting for its output. A major consumer is building a plant that will captively turn out half its requirements. These factors by next year will leave surpluses on the market. Hence, in the long-term view, buyers expect prices ultimately to be reduced in order to encourage new uses.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—In accordance with established yearly schedules, net prices will advance October 1 as discount rates decrease for early shipment.

Beeswax—Buyers feel that the market is too low, and that this factor, combined with increasing demand, will make for an upward price trend.

Carnauba Wax—Prices may hold, but no one can be certain because listings generally depend on support from the Brazilian government.

Castor Oil—Prices are expected to decline under the influence of the arrival of new-crop material. The domestic crop is expected to be good in 1959. And this may force lower foreign prices. As castor oil goes down, castor fatty acids and castor oil in its various forms—such as dehydrated and blown—will decline correspondingly in line with established differentials.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Most chemicals are readily available, and we expect no tightening or easing of markets over the next quarter. . . . . ."

Cocount Oil—The prospective sale of government stockpiles continues to have a depressing effect on coconut oil prices. Such sale, however, will relieve the short supply situation. The feeling among buyers is that federal legislation to dispose of defense act material before the normal required waiting period of six months is likely.

Lindane—This is just one more product subject to import competition at prices offered well below domestic prices.

Maleic Anhydride—There is a considerable upward pressure on prices at the present time because of the short supply situation. Present expansion under way will probably not be felt before the late first quarter or early second quarter of 1960. Ultimately, there will be expanded production facilities far in excess of demand, and, in face of this, manufacturers may hesitate to advance prices in order to keep customer good-will.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Despite the uncertainty of a settlement in the steel strike, we look for a continuing upsurge for the balance of the year. . . . ."

Niacin and Niacinamide—One domestic producer is trying to regain a position in the field.

Nitrogen Solutions—Prices will advance October 1 due to scheduled lowering of discounts for early shipment.

Phenol, Natural—This item will get even tighter in the next few months, and has already been adversely affected by the steel strike. Tightness is expected to continue through 1960 due to limited production and increased demand.

Phosphoric Acid—The fertilizer grade is firm, but there might possibly be an advance in price within the next few months. Several buyers say they expect it.

Platinum—Buyers look for lower metal prices because they feel that the Russians can be expected to dump metal on the market.

Potassium Muriate—In accordance with yearly established schedules, the fertilizer grade material is slated to advance September 1. The chemical grade of potassium chloride is expected to remain unchanged.

Potassium Sulfate—Price levels are destined to advance October 1, in line with the fertilizer year price schedules set up in advance.

n-Propyl Alcohol—This item, competitive in many end-uses with n-butanol, may be advanced

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"There is optimism regarding the fall season, which is expected to equal the fall of 1958. . . . . ."

in price, following the half-cent upward adjustment made in butyl alcohol prices July 1.

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride—There are two factors which might ultimately lead to lower price schedules: One is the sustained competitive pressure of imports, and the other is economies of larger volume production likely to be brought about through increased usage, Pyridoxine is continually finding a wider and more expanding circle of end-uses.

Riboflavin—Current selling prices are too close to cost, and consequently buyers are looking for some upward adjustment.

Sulfur—While there are no reductions in listed price schedules, the market is soft, and considerable volume moves at lower negotiated prices. Listings are designed to meet Mexican competition. Overcapacity, some P.A.'s say, forces sellers into price deals to maintain break-even operations. Yet, some 90 percent of buyers expect no reduction in list prices.

Sulfuric Acid—The practice of selling to meet competition under list is widespread along the eastern seaboard, and to some extent in other geographical areas. About half the buyers look for continued low prices.

Quoting the P.A.'s . . .

"Fourth quarter outlook is higher than the first half. First half of '60 about 10 percent above 1959. ."

Zinc Dust—The steel strike will reduce the amount of dross available for zinc dust. This would necessitate the production of dust from prime zinc at much higher cost. Hence the price is likely to go up.

DuPont Building Lab, Consolidates Sales Units

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., is building new laboratory and office facilities for its "Mylar" polyester film technical section adjoining its Circleville, Ohio, plant where "Mylar" is manufactured.

The Wilmington, Del., firm also announces the consolidation of agricultural and industrial product sales of materials made by the industrial and biochemical department.

According to duPont, the industrial chemicals division will now be responsible for the sale of all industrial chemicals formerly handled by the Grasselli chemicals and polychemicals department, while the biochemicals division will assume responsibility for all agricultural products formerly handled by these departments as well as sales of antifreezes.

The changes are effective September 1.

Phosphorus Furnace Plant Expansion Set by Victor

Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, has completed plans for the expansion of its phosphorus furnace plant at Mount Pleasant, Tenn. Construction is to start at once, according to Rothe Weigel, president.

The first section of the project will consist of a large rotary kiln for nodulizing phosphate rock in preparation of feed for the electric furnaces, coolers to reduce the temperature of the hot clinkers, conveyors for carrying the raw phosphate rock to the kiln and the finished nodules to storage silos, and scrubbing towers for purifying the gases leaving the kiln.

The second part of the project will consist of a large electric furnace for smelting the phosphate rock and recovering elemental phosphorus. This will be the fifth furnace at the Mt. Pleasant plant.

Chemical Imports Sagged In July; Still Up from '58

Imports of chemicals into the United States during July slipped slightly from the level of June, but were still far ahead of the total for the same month last year, according to preliminary estimates released last week by the Bureau of Census.

July imports amounted to $29.3 million in value, the agency said, compared with $29.7 million in June and only $19.9 million during July 1958.

General imports of all merchandise also were down slightly in July from the June level, while running well ahead of last year. The Bureau estimated total imports at $1,284.4 million in July, about 9 percent from the all-time record total of $1,369.4 million reported in June, but 19 percent higher than the July 1958 total of $1,049.1 million.

Process Analysis and Control To Be Exposition Feature

New development in continuous process analysis and control will be one of the features of the twenty-seventh exposition of Chemical Industries, to be held at the New York Coliseum, November 30 to December 4.

Exhibits of new instruments and control will form one segment of a display which will include the basic chemical materials, inert substances, rare, as well as common metals, and the growing list of man-made structurals and intermediates—glass, ceramics, plastics and the combinations of synthetics with natural materials.

Equipment for reducing, formulating and treating materials will also be shown in a number of exhibits.

Helium Activities Chief Named by Mines Bureau

Henry P. Wheeler, jr., has been named as assistant director of the Bureau of Mines to administer helium activities.

Mr. Wheeler, former helium liaison officer, succeeds Dr. Clifford W. Seibel, who has retired after heading the bureau's helium program for three decades.

At the same time, Paul V. Mullins, formerly chief of helium operations, has been named general manager of helium operations with headquarters at Amarillo, Tex. He will head field operations at five government plants in Amarillo and Exell, Tex.; Otis, Kans.; Shiprock, N. Mex., and Keyes, Okla.

Amoco Man Retires

Howard R. Peterson, manager of industrial chemicals of Amoco Chemicals Corporation, has retired after more than thirty-six years' service in the company and its affiliates. Mr. Peterson joined Amoco Chemicals when the company was formed in 1957. Prior to that he had been vice-president, director, and manager of the sales department of Indoil Chemical Company, one of the predecessors of Amoco Chemicals.

Bleached Sulfate Mill Set By Rayonier of Canada

A new bleached sulfate mill at Woodfibre, B.C., has been scheduled by Rayonier Canada, Ltd.

The company, a subsidiary of Rayonier Inc., New York, has also announced a change in its name from Alaska Pine & Cellulose, Ltd., to Rayonier Canada, Ltd.

Construction contracts for the sulfate mills are to be let immediately. When completed, the new mill will produce some 250 tons of high quality bleached kraft pulps per day.

Provision is also being made for future expansion. The new mill is expected to be completed and on stream early in 1961. Its site is the location of the company's old mill, much of which will be demolished.

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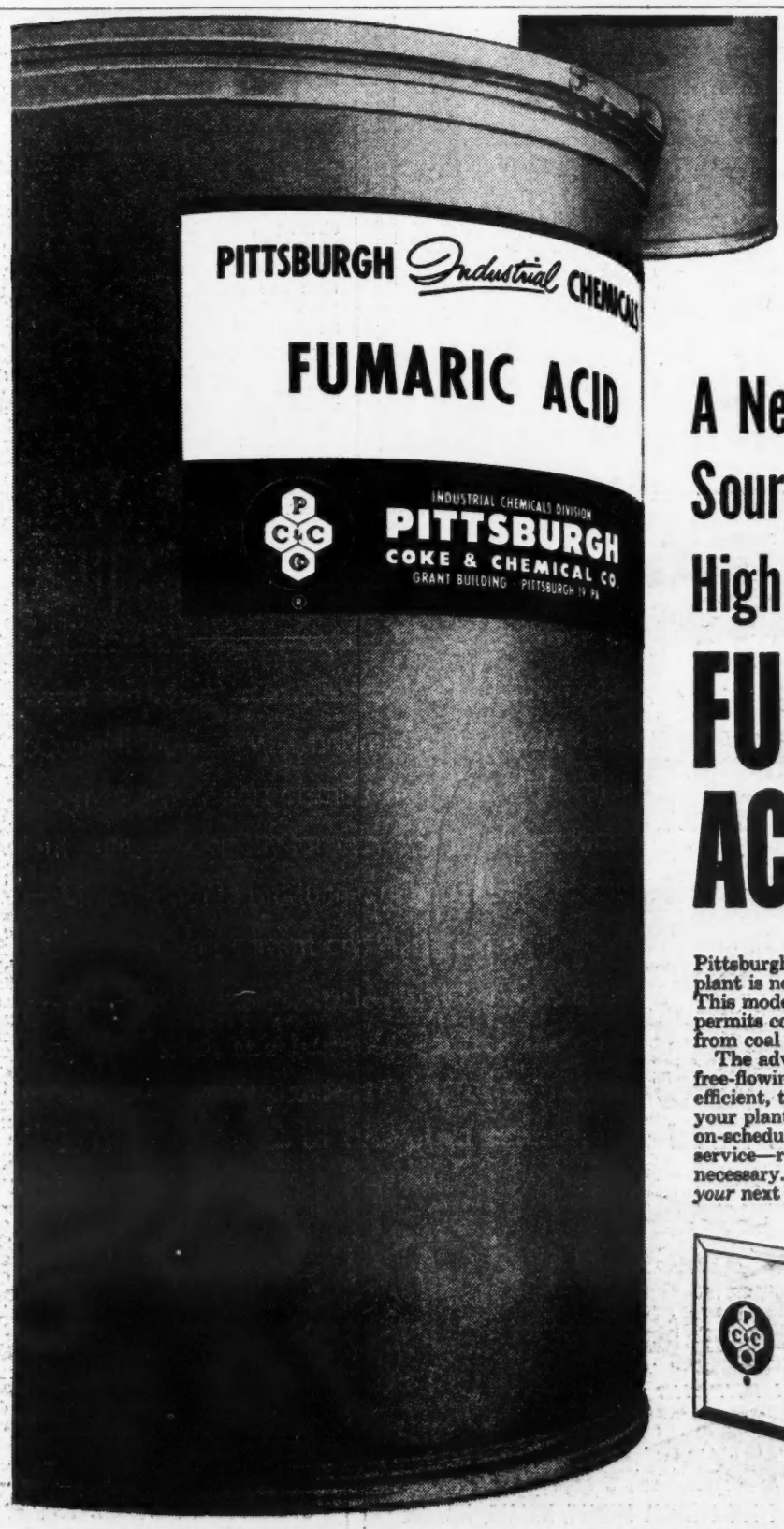

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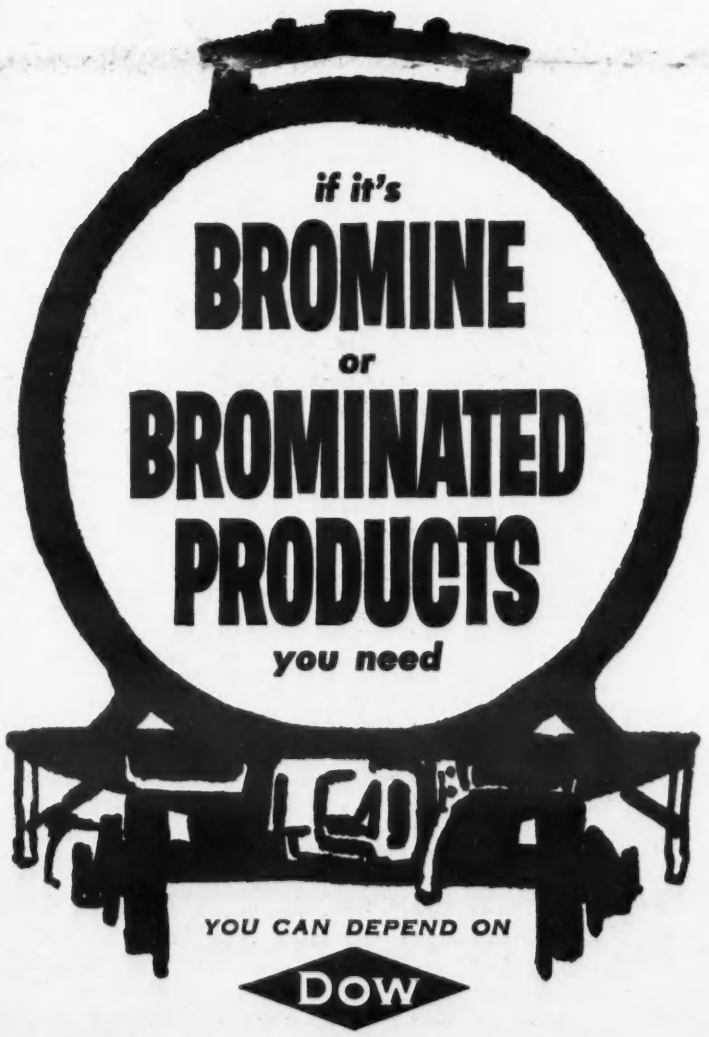

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Business volume is picking up fast in bulk drugs, as pharmaceutical manufacturers step up production to capacity in an effort to build finished product inventories for the coming Fall and Winter seasons. Fine chemicals are still somewhat under the influence of the seasonal Summer slump and are not expected to show much of a spurt before October. Aspirin, acetophenetidin and caffeine pharmaceutical sales are up sharply, in anticipation of colder weather consumption of APC pills and cold remedies. Antibiotics are moving well as they have been during recent months. While cold weather demand for antibiotics is heavier than during the Summer, the prevailing and repeated attacks of virus throughout the second and third quarters led to considerable antibiotic consumption via prescriptions for ethical products.

On drugs and fine chemicals usually purchased on a hand to mouth basis, such as bismuth salts and the like, trading remains quiet and not much of a spurt is looked for until about November.

Amino acids are readily available and demand is said to be hardly more than routine. Buyer interest is largely for limited quantities to cover immediate needs only. Sales efforts directed toward the feed industry for amino acids such as dl-methionine and its hydroxyanalogue is one of the main fields of interest, as is also the effort to promote more widespread use of l-lysine in breakfast cereals.

All across the board, drugs and fine chemicals appear to be maintaining good price stability, and even the vitamins under pressure from import volume are holding their own, and are expected to stay just about where they now are for the balance of the year.

Amphetamine Salts—Consumption of the hydrochloride, phosphate, and sulfate salts are mostly of the racemic type, rather than the straight dextrorotary material, due in part to the lower cost of the former. Demand for "pep" pills is usually greater during the winter months, and this Fall should see some pick-up in demand. Price patterns in effect over recent months are unchanged and may well hold for at least the fourth quarter. Supplies are quite adequate to meet all calls.

Antibiotics—Export shipments of bulk form penicillin were up from 15,950 billion units in the first quarter of 1958 to 18,352 billion units in the first quarter of 1959. Major shipments went to Hong Kong, 4,390 billion units; Israel, 3,282 billion units; Turkey 2,775 billion units; Belgium-Luxembourg 1,948 billion units; and Switzerland 1,632 billion units.

Dosage forms of penicillin export shipments for the first quarter of 1958 amounted to 13,970 billion units, while in the first quarter of 1959 dosage shipments totalled only 11,730 billion units. Countries receiving the largest dosage shipments were Mexico, 1,778 billion units; Thailand, 1,238 billion units; Viet Nam, 1,168 billion units; Venezuela, 1,005 billion units; and Canada, 828 billion units.

There was a sharp gain in streptomycin exports in the first quarter of 1959, a gain over the first quarter of 1958 by 167 percent, due in large part to the shipment to India of 13,000,000 grams. Other countries receiving substantial amounts were Bermuda, 3,600,000 grams; Israel, 2,100,000 grams; Canada 1,000,000 grams; and Belgium-Luxembourg, 1,000,000 grams.

Dihydrostreptomycin exports for the first quarter of 1959 were up 2 percent over 1958. Shipments of dosage forms which represent only a small fraction of the total were down from 5,500,000 grams in the first quarter of 1958 to 3,300,000 grams in the corresponding period of 1959. Exports of bulk dihydrostreptomycin which increased from 27,100,000 grams in the first quarter of 1958 to 29,900,000 grams in the first quarter of 1959 went mostly to India which took 8,300,000 grams; Bermuda, 5,800,000 grams; Belgium-Luxembourg 5,700,000 grams; Switzerland, 1,700,000 grams and Israel, 1,400,000 grams.

Antihistamines — The coming cold weather and the average greater number of colds is felt likely to stimulate the demand for various antihistamines, many of which are compounded into cold remedies. The summer allergies, hay fever, rose fever, and pollen fever, helped keep antihistamine demand reasonably good during the spring and summer. Added to which was the sustained demand coming from the harmless type sleep pills which usually are combinations of sedative or analgesic drugs with antihistamines.

Aspirin—Producers are operating full tilt and making shipments essentially directly from production to meet the demands of the drug industry who are busy building inventories of aspirin tablets, buffered aspirin preparations, and APC pills for the coming Winter boom. Co'd preparations are also being produced in heavy volume, many of which contain aspirin both as an analgesic and a fever depressant.

Bismuth Salts—Trading has been very quiet during the third quarter, but some improvement is expected in October or early November. Certain salts such as the subnitrate, widely used as a stomach and bowel soothent in certain over the counter preparations are in well sustained, but most of the bismuth salts are small volume business. Price patterns now in effect are expected to hold for the balance of the year.

Choline Salts—The bitartrate, chloride, and dihydrogen citrate salts are all listed at $2.75 to $3 per pound, depending upon quantity. Supplies are abundant, and demand is described as being hardly more than routine, praticularly during the summer months. Some stepped up buyer interest is looked for in late September and early October, mostly on a hand to mouth basis.

Citric Acid — Call from the beverage trade is still well sustained because of the unseasonably warm weather continuing into September. However, colder weather is expected to curtail beverage demand, certainly by the end of the month and early in October.

Ferrous Gluconate—This USP source of iron is a steady priced item, expected to maintain its current price level of 96c. per pound in 200 pound fiber drums, for the balance of the year. Demand was seasonally sluggish during the summer lull, but is expected to show a substantial pick up in demand during the early Fall months.

Gelatin—Total July production amounted to 3,174,000 pounds compared with an output of 4,907,000 pounds in June, and 2,718,000 pounds in July of last year. Of the 3,174,000 pounds turned out in July, 600,000 pounds was from ossein and 2,639,000 pounds from hides.

Broken down by types, the Bureau of Censusu reported July production as 1,969,000 pounds of edible gelatin, 205,000 pounds technical, 207,000 pounds pharmaceutical, and 793,000 pounds photographic gelatin. Gelatin stocks at the end of July totaled 12,002,000 pounds, somewhat under the 12,839,000 pounds on hand July 31, 1958.

Hormones—Business in sex hormones is now largely confined to importers competing with each other, since domestic manufacturers were forced out of business on such items as testosterone and its salts by cheap import competition. Now that domestic manufacture has been eliminated by lack of adequate tariff protection in the face of low import prices, the market price situation is no longer as soft as it had been.

1-Lysine—Prices in the range of $4.95 per pound in 25 pound fiber drums are

—Continued on page 53

Price Trends

Advanced
Arabic gum, 1½c. per lb.

Reduced
None

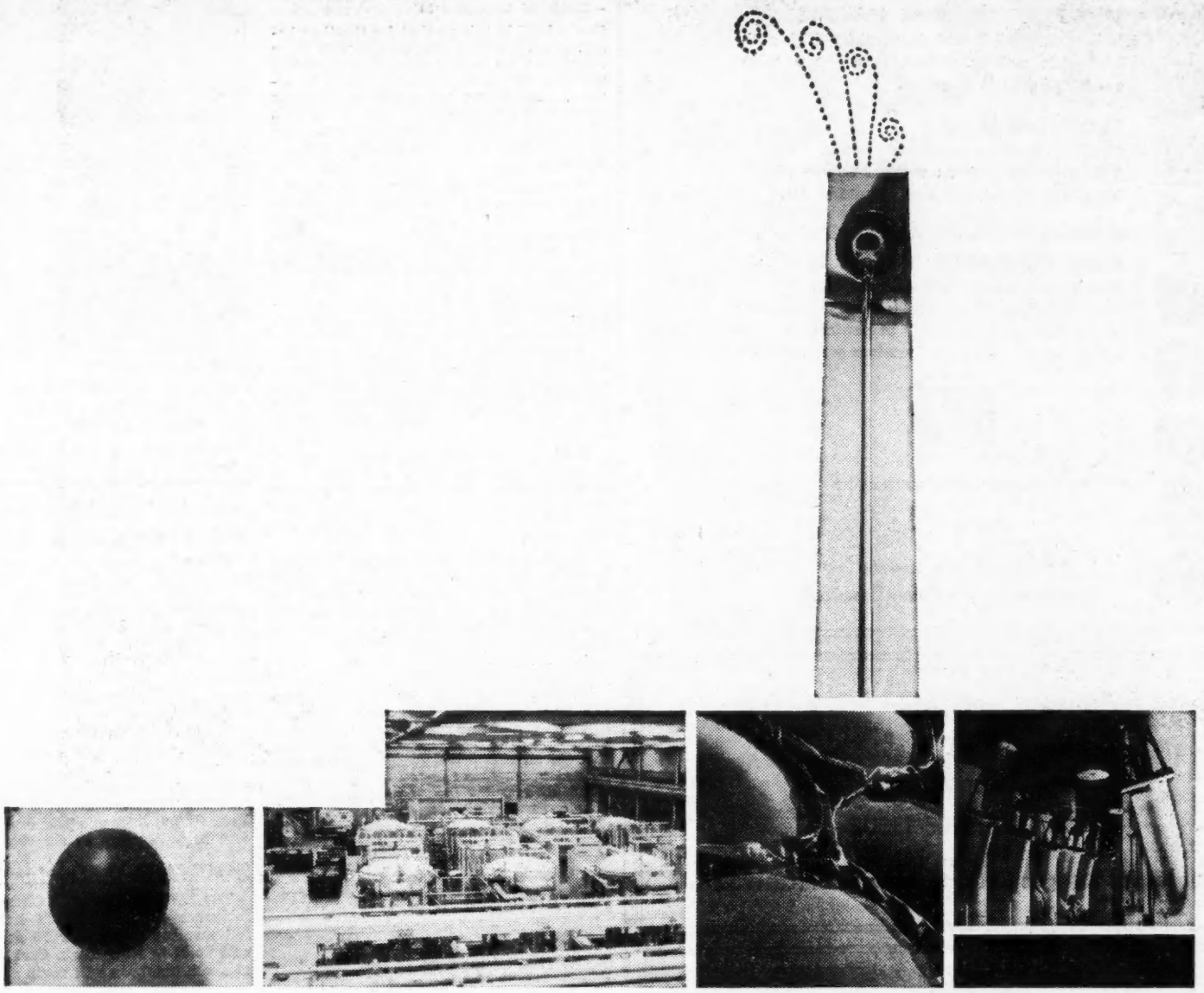
Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 5, 1958
60.49	60.49*	60.49	62.79

* Revised.

For Current Prices see page **9**

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE



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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

—Continued from page 50

firmly held in this market for the time being. Most quarters feel that further price reductions are largely dependent upon end use and growth patterns later to be developed. As larger sales volume develops through more widespread use in cereals or in animal feeds, economies of production will result in lower price structures, it is felt.

dl-Methionine—In lots of fifty pounds or more, regular grade material is priced at $3.50 per pound. However, feed grade 98 percent material which moves in considerably larger volume to the feed industry is marketed in fiber drums at $1.55 per pound.

The methionine hydroxyanalogue, calcium salt, carrying a 90 percent minimum specification, is marketed to the feed trade in truckloads at $1.25 per pound freight allowed basis, while less than truckloads are priced on the same mimimum freight allowance basis at $1.29 per pound. Supplies are quite adequate to take care of all calls.

Sodium Citrate—Quiet trading tended to characterize this market. Supplies are amply available, and price structures are felt to be firm for the balance of the year. Buyers interest is confined to immediate needs only.

Vitamins—There is little new to report in the vitamin market. Overall demand is good and business volume is expected to get heavier as colder weather approaches. Marketwise, price structures are maintained at a lower level in relation to costs of production due in part to the pressure from import competition.

Domestic price schedules on most items, however, have been lowered to a point where many buyers feel that they are sufficiently close to imported vitamin prices that the advantages of doing business with domestic manufacturers outweigh any slight differential that might exist. This situation makes the domestic picture considerably brighter than it had been a year ago.

Botanicals

The first of September saw little improvement in the quiet and dull tone that has characterized this market in recent weeks. Buyers seemed to pay little heed to warnings of possible scarcity in certain botanical items where the new crop outlook is short.

Aside from buyer interest in cascara sagrada, consumers have not exerted much effort to cover on other items with a bleak supply outlook. Actually, the cascara supply position has eased considerably in the past month with adequate new crop supplies available from the West Coast. Ipecac root and agar No. 1 strip are tight.

In general botanical prices are holding well to previously established levels. Adverse weather conditions and the lack of sufficient gatherers accounts in large part for the prospective new crop scarcities.

Gum Arabic—Slow trading continues to characterize this market. Prices are high in primary markets, and dealers are little interested in buying for replacement at such levels. Consequently, material on hand is traded at firm price levels which crept up another 1½c. per pound last week. Any price movement that develops beyond this is likely to be upward because the short Sudanese new crop will maintain high primary market levels.

Collections for the season which began in November, 1958, according to a report from Khartoum, totaled 24,680 tons, a figure approximately the same size as the previous year's crop. This year's crop cannot yet be accurately determined, but is quite a bit smaller, hence the rising prices in both primary markets and at the domestic dealer levels.

Exports of Arabic gum from Nigeria amounted in 1958 to 1,245,104 pounds, of which the United States took 36,652 pounds.

Chamomile Flowers—New crop material, which comes principally from Belgium and France, is expected to be available within thirty to sixty days, thus easing the supply position. Meanwhile, price patterns currently in effect are expected to hold.

BARD ADMINISTRATIVE V. P.: W. B. Van Alstyne, Jr., for twenty-five years with Merck & Co., who has joined Bard Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Yonkers, N.Y., as administrative vice-president in charge of coordination of operations.

Steroid-Antihistamine Mix Being Marketed by Schering

A combination of a corticosteroid and an antihistamine designed to help control severe hay fever conditions, chronic asthma and other allergies which fail to respond to antihistamines alone—is being marketed by Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.

"Polanil," which contains both "Polaramine," an antihistamine, and "Deronil," a corticosteroid, is extremely effective in treating severe allergic conditions, Schering says.

Available on prescription, "Polanil" is packaged in bottles of fifty tablets. Each "Polanil" tablet contains 2 milligrams of Polaramine, 0.25 milligrams of "Deronil" and 75 milligrams of ascorbic acid.

SOCMA Fall Meeting Set

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will hold its first fall meeting September 15 at the Roosevelt hotel in New York. Cocktails will be at noon; luncheon will begin at 12:30.

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Jersey Standard Slates Merger With Its Affiliates

Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) plans to merge with its affiliate, Humble Oil & Refining Company, as the first step in a consolidation of all its affiliate firms under one management.

Slated for merger under the same program are Carter Oil Company, Esso Standard Oil Company, Oklahoma Oil Company and Pate Oil Company. These last named are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Jersey Standard, while the firm holds 98.27 percent of the outstanding share of Humble Oil.

Under the present proposal, the stockholders of Humble Oil will receive five shares of Jersey stock for each four of Humble Oil held by them.

According to Jersey Standard, a merger agreement is expected to be made by the firm and its affiliate which will set forth definitively the terms of the merger. These will be subject to okay by stockholders.

Before the merger is put into effect, however, plans call for the organization of a new Humble Oil, to be incorporated in Delaware, to which the properties and operations of the present firm will be transferred.

Following such steps, it is planned to merge Carter, Esso Standard, Oklahoma and Pate into Humble (Delaware) with that corporation being the surviving company. All producing, refining, marketing and marine operations of Jersey Standard affiliates in the US would thus be combined in one corporate entity and under unified management.

However, it is contemplated that, initially, the units now operating as individual companies will continue to operate, in general, under their present names and managements as divisions of the new company.

1, 4-Cyclohexanedimethanol Being Marketed by Eastman

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, has begun marketing 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol for use in the preparation of polyester films and urethane elastomers.

According to the Eastman unit, this alicyclic glycol reacts readily with two primary hydroxyl groups. At the same time, it was pointed out, it has excellent thermal and hydrolytic stability, properties which make it a useful intermediate in the synthesis of saturated polyesters intended for use as plasticizers and in the preparation of unsaturated polyesters and polyurethanes.

Chemical Makers Offered Tax Exemptions in Malaya

The Malayan government says it will grant Pioneer Status to any chemical firms willing to set up ammonia sulfate, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, oxygen, synthetic detergent or urea plants in that country.

Pioneer Status entitles a company to claim tax concessions for the first few years after the establishment of a business.

An American cosmetics manufacturer, meanwhile, has suggested the setting up of such a facility in Malaya in cooperation with Malayan interests.

The toiletries manufactured will be distributed throughout Malaya and the Far East. Malayans will be asked to subscribe 50 percent of the capital. The US firm will put up the balance and, at the same time, contribute patents, trade marks and formulae.

Obituaries

A. Hastings Fiske

A. Hastings Fiske, retired vice-president of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., died on August 25.

Mr. Fiske reitred last April after forty years with the firm. During his career with Lilly he had successively held the posts of production superintendent, director of the control division, manager of the western division of the sales organization, manager of domestic sales, executive director of the research and control division, and vice-president in charge of research, development and control.

Before his retirement he was a member of the board of directors and the executive committee.

Edwin Stein

Edwin Stein, chairman of the board of Stein, Hall & Co., New York, died August 31 in that city. He was sixty-four years old.

Mr. Stein had been with the firm for forty-three years. He was elected president and director of the company in 1944 and chairman of the board in 1948.

Mr. Stein was the son of Leo Stein, founder of the firm's New York operations.

Ormand W. Clark, a textile chemist at American Cyanamid Company's Bound Brook, N. J., plant for twenty years, died August 24 in White House Station, N. J. He was sixty-one years old.

Carroll W. Peck, treasurer and former president of George Mann & Co., Providence, R. I., died August 30 in Rumford, R. I. He was sixty-seven years old.

John T. Stanley, secretary and grandson of the founder of John T. Stanley Company, New York, died September 2 in that city. He was fifty-three years old. Mr. Stanley was also a director of Shulton, Inc.

Harold S. Vance, a member of the Atomic Energy Commission since 1955, died August 31 in Washington, D. C. He was sixty-nine years old. Mr. Vance was former chairman of the executive committee of Studebaker-Packard Corporation.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

On paper, the markets appear quiet—there being only a couple of actual price changes—but in reality, many important trends are developing. The reason the prices don't represent the actual market conditions is that dealers don't all agree. For instance, most dealers have raised their spearmint prices because they say source prices have been hiked. Others, however, say they haven't come in contact with higher source prices. One dealer who is able to offer his spearmint at a lower price said he was fortunate enough to have bought oil before the sellers upped their prices.

Another disputed situation exists among the clove oil dealers. Some of them have raised their leaf and bud prices considerably and others have held to quotations they were listing two months ago. So, no actual price changes were recorded in this publication.

Citronella is still a third area of disagreement. While some dealers are insisting the market is continuing to firm up, others are quoting prices they established early in the summer.

The only actual price changes for the week include two minor reductions. Sweet fennel declined 35 cents per pound and 22-24 percent lavandin declined 15 cents per pound.

Among the aromatic chemicals, no changes were noted in spite of predictions two weeks ago that the citronella derivatives were in for substantial rises.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Fennel, sweet, 35c. per lb.
Lavandin, 22-24 percent, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 5, 1958
147.34	147.40	146.96	146.52

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Almond—A survey of the New York area dealers indicated that the low of the range for the sweet, USP grade must be adjusted downward from 75c. per pound to 70c. per pound. The high remains at $1.30 per pound.

Cardamom—From its previously quoted low, $41.50 per pound cardamon fell to $40 per pound.

Ceaderleaf—The USP XIII grade in drums or cans declined in price some 20c. per pound. It is now selling for a price of $2.65 per pound as compared with the previous level, $2.85 per pound.

Citronella—Reports from the dealers indicate that the market for both the Ceylon and the Formosan (listed in this publication as Java type) are strengthening.

A number of price advances have been noted, but the upward trend is not agreed upon by all the New York area dealers, so this publication's listings remain unchanged.

Dealers and shippers still seem to agree that the floods that drenched the island of Formosa several weeks ago did little to damage the crop of citronella. They do, however, suggest that the heavy rainfall and accompanying high waters may have retarded shipping operations.

By way of comparison, the citronella industry of Argentina accounts for some 25-35,000 pounds of material annually, but this fills only about one third of the country's domestic needs. Naturally, none is exported. This information comes from Dr. Ernest Guenther, vice president and technical director of one of the leading essential oil companies in the New York area. Dr. Gunther has recently returned from three-months tour of South America amassing information on essential oils. He explains that the citronella oil industry in Argentina started just eight years ago with the first plantings being sent down by the United States Agricultural Experiment Station in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

According to his calculations, the oil is of exceptionally high quality—containing 80-85 percent of total geraniol. But, rather than export oil, as do Ceylon and Formosa, Argentina must import it to satisfy all its home needs. Dr. Guenther is of the opinion that there is need for greater production of citronella on Argentine soil.

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Week Ended August 28, 1959

Black Pepper, 2 lots, 28 bags.
Cassia, 39 lots, 4,219 bales.
Celery seed, 2 lots, 186 bags.
Cloves, 181 bags.
Coriander seed, 2 lots, 675 bags.
Cumin seed, 2 lots, 675 bags.
Gum Karaya, 5 lots, 156 bags.
Nutmegs, 140 bags.

Eucalyptus — Random reports indicate that this oil may be strengthening. The previous quotation, 48c. to 70c. per pound has been altered in this publication to read 48c. to 90c. per pound. As yet, several of the dealers who are quoting the 48c. per pound price say they have no reason to believe a rise is likely.

At any rate, the market bears watching.

The 48c. per pound type of eucalyptus contains, of course, 70-75 percent of cineole and the 53c. per pound type, 80-85 percent. There is eucalyptus, however, that must be rectified to raise the cineole content to the 75 percent mark.

Such oil is produced in Argentina, according to reports prepared by Dr. Ernest Guenther..

According to his figures, the total yearly production is estimated to be between 17,000 and 22,000 pounds. None is exported since Argentina's own domestic needs absorb all of it. The principal producing area is in the southern part of the Province of Buenos Aires; Necochea and Loberia are centers.

The trees are grown mainly for their timber. When strands of the trees are thinned, the leaves are then distilled for their oil. Distillation is usually during the winter months (in Argentina from April to November).

Coriander—A survey of the essential oil dealers in the New York area indicates that the price range for this oil, USP grade in bottles, is now from $9.25 to $11.50 as compared to the previous level, $9.35 to $11.50.

Fennel—The sweet, USP variety came down in price last week 35c. per pound. The current listing is from $2.25 to $2.70 per pound as compared with the previously quoted, $2.60 to $3 per pound.

Lavandin—A price decline was noted in the 24-24 percent type. It was reduced from its previously quoted range, $1.25 to $2 per pound to $1.10 to $1.50 per pound. No change was noted in the abrial type.

Ocotea Cymbarum—On the heels of a slight price decine several weeks ago, this constantly-changing item showed signs of advancing at week's end. No adjustment was noted in the low of the range, which remained at 43c. per pound, but there was an advance in the high. The outside price for ocotea cymbarum is now 75c. per pound as compared with the previously quoted high, 55c. per pound.

Clove Bud — Even though the general feeling is that the $2.70 per pound price can't hold much longer, some dealers at week's end maintained that was their quotation.

Clove Leaf—The 10c. per pound price rise of two weeks ago was followed last week by speculation that even further rises are in the offing. No actual change, however, was recorded by this publication. It is interesting to note that dealers are not agreed that prices are likely to climb still further. In fact, some dealers have not revised their quotations for over a month in spite of reports from shippers that source prices are on the rise. Time, of course, will tell.

Lemongrass—The only price changing noted in this market during the past week was a rise in the outside price. One dealer saw fit to advance his price from the previous high, $1.45 per pound to $1.65 per pound. Some time back the Cochin Lemongrass Oil Exporter's Association blamed heavy rains and uncertain political conditions for the price hike at source.

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

Essential Oils

Still, this has not been felt too strongly on spot, the New York area dealers said.

As far as Argentina's production of lemongrass oil is concerned, Dr. Ernest Guenther reports that the total output annually is approximately 15,000 pounds. The plant is not native to that South American country, but it now grows wild and semi-wild in the warm, humid zones. It is presently being grown in the provinces of Misiones, Corrientes and Formosa. But the demand is so brisk for the oil that Cultivos Industriales, S. A. acutally gives out planting material to small growers to encourage further production.

Orange—A report that one dealer has upped his price on West Indian bitter from $3.25 to $4.25 and a report from the Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service are all the news this publication could dig up on orange oil.

The lone dealer's adjustment appears to be relatively insignificant in the overall picture.

We quote from the Marketing Service publication:

"The 1958-59 crop of Valencia oranges in California was estimated as of July 1 at 22 million boxes, 57 percent above the light 1957-58 crop but 12 percent below the 1947-56 average. The Florida crop of Valencias was much larger than the reduced 1957-58 crop.

"The condition of the 1959-60 orange crop on August 1 was a little better than the condition of the new crop a year earlier.

"With the California crop much larger than in 1958 and supplies of Florida oranges heavier during late spring and early summer than last year, auction prices for California Valencias have averaged considerably lower this season than the relatively high prices in 1958. Prices are expected to continue below the levels of last summer and fall, in view of the heavier remaining supplies of oranges, heavier stocks of frozen orange concentrate at lower prices, and larger supplies of competing fruits from the generally larger crops of deciduous fruits this year."

Palmarosa—After checking with several essential oil dealers in the area, this publication revised its quotation for palmarosa oil from $3.75-$4 per pound to $3.45-$3.75 per pound.

Pennyroyal—The material listed as "imported" on the price pages is now selling for $2.25 per pound as compared with the $2.30 per pound that was previously quoted.

Peppermint—Still sinking lower, peppermint is now selling for approximately $3.35 per pound as compared with last week's $3.45 per pound. The redistilled material is down to $3.60 per pound as compared with the previous $3.90 per pound.

Sage—The Dalmatian variety is being quoted at prices ranging from $3.25 to $3.50 per pound.

Spearmint—Strange as it sounds, spearmint has actually advanced in price according to some New York dealers' notebooks. A few of them raised their prices from the $5 level to as high as $5.50 and $5.65 per pound. This, however, was not a unanimous move. One dealer is still quoting $4.50 per pound.

The whole situation is a peculiar one, since the Department of Agriculture's Crop Reporting Board said last month that the total crop was estimated to be some 34 percent greater than the previous year's output. And the only explanation the dealers here had to offer is this: When the 1959 crop was offered, dealers and big spearmint users were so eager to buy, that the sellers took advantage of their haste. Demand was so high, sellers surmised, that they could hike the prices and still move material. Price advances were not so high as to retard buying, so the market continued to firm as the spearmint continued to move at the raised prices.

New York dealers say the future is in the hands of the buyers. If they buy heavily at the higher levels even though they realize the crop is unusually large, the sellers will not consider cutting prices. But, if the buyers hold off for a while, sellers will become eager to move their material and prices will reurn to more realistic quotations.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral—No advance was noted last week although some dealers have expressed the idea that price rises would be inevitable in the light of the citronella situation.

Citronellol—Quotations remain at their previous levels, but speculation is still that price rises are imminent.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—Reports received here indicate that the economic confusion resulting from devaluation of currency in Indonesia has complicated the spot supply picture. It has been said that the economic upheaval is responsible for a 20 percent export tax on cassia. Consequently, few offerings are being made from source and the ones that do come through are quite high.

Nutmeg—Material from East India is reported to be in tight supply on spot and very little is afloat. No relief is offered by Singapore shippers who are quoting very high prices.

Pepper—Singapore finally lowered its price on black pepper—about a cent per pound—which means it is now in a position to compete with New York prices.

White pepper prices had to come down a fraction last week in response to weakening demand.

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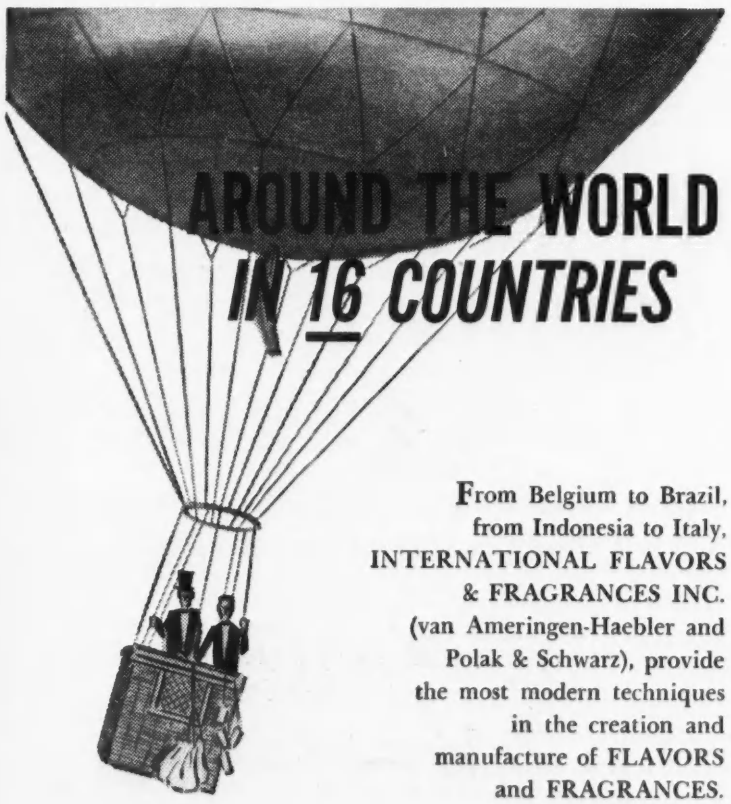

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Petrochemicals Get Bigger In Mexican Industry Setup

Mexico, which is taking the petrochemical path blazed by Australia last year, has just completed a $1 million planning program for an industrial complex just outside Mexico City. To be located in the Lerma Valley, the complex will be built around an entirely new petrochemical industry.

Australia is now fast approaching completion of a petrochemicals complex begun last year, which initiated petrochemical production in that country.

Mexican officials say some $560 million is going to be put into its new industrial community. Of this, about one-fifth is seen committed to the petrochemical heart of the complex.

Government involvement in the programmed unit is extensive. Only last fortnight Mexican legislators passed a law extending the country's oil monopoly to cover the basic petrochemical industry being launched in the complex (OPD, 8/31/59).

However, the law lays no government claim to the secondary processing of substances. It is at this level at which most outside financial and industrial interest is pointed.

Some $100 million has been loaned to Mexico to date for construction of the complex. The rest of the financing will come from the government as well as from US and Mexican investors.

Products seen being manufactured at the industrial center include synthetic rubber, chemical fertilizers, detergents along with other petroleum derived materials.

Basic materials, such as styrene and butadiene, will be supplied by the government's oil agency, Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex).

Castor Bean Production Is Seen Down in Brazil

Brazil's 1959 castor bean productions is estimated unofficially at 165,000-170,000 short tons compared with the preliminary official estimate of 220,000 tons produced in 1958, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Prolonged drought in the interior of Bahia has sharply reduced the crop in that major producing state, it was reported. However, August or September rains might possibly change the situation there, as heavy harvesting occurs in October and November.

Paint Industry Rail Freight

—Continued from page 3

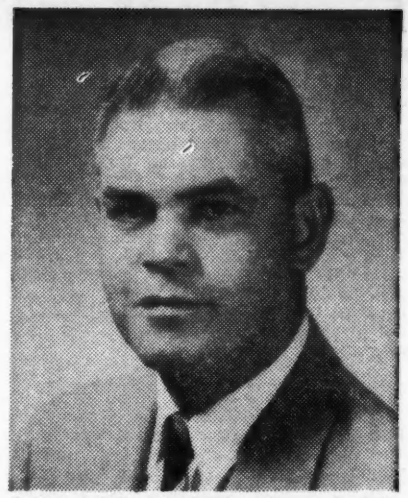
thirty thousand pounds, and about 25 percent lower on any weight in excess of sixty thousand pounds.

The new rates are a test of the new rate-making authority contained in the amendment to the tranportation laws enacted by congress over a year ago.

The rate reductions on paints when proposed were bitterly protested at hearings before the ICC by the motor carriers last June who contended that they were destructive of the competitive practices of the transportation industry.

In its decision last week, ICC disagreed with the motor carriers and said that the proposed rates are due to go into effect about November 1.

ICC held that the proposed rates "are reasonably compensatory, are needed by the respondents for the intended purpose of attracting traffic to their rails, and would not constitute an unfair or destructive competitive practice in contravention of the national transportation policy."



PAINT SALES MANAGER: Richard P. Bell, appointed general manager of paint sales for the merchandising division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tin Council Hikes Quota On Fourth Quarter Exports

International Tin Council is hiking export quota levels for six of its producer-members for the fourth quarter. Easing of restrictions will boost tin exports by the producers some 5,000 tons—to 30,000 tons for the period.

Despite the fact that tin's No. 1 consumer—the US steel industry—is strike-bound, the council cites improvement in world demand as the reason for lifting the quotas.

Even though restrictions are being eased, there is some disappointment among mining men in London, who had expected a larger increase owing to the greatly improved statistical position of tin since the council's May meeting in Copenhagen.

Good News

—Continued from page 3

the senate. The bill has no expiration date and for that reason is considered permanent legislation. But as a matter of actual fact, it probably will not be the last word on the subject.

Both the senate finance and the house judiciary committees are directed in the bill to give further study to the matter of state taxation of interstate businesses and report back to congress by July 1, 1962, with recommendations of any further legislation deemed needed.

It is expected that the study by the house committee will get under way sometime in October. No time has been set for the finance committee's start of its investigation.

Carbide Is Expanding

—Continued from page 3

ty of 60 million pounds. The original unit, which is expected to be operating later this year, will produce 30 million pounds annually.

Says Union Carbide, this last expansion represents the second addition to the Priolo plant. The first addition, announced last March, is an ethylene oxide and derivative production unit with an annual capacity of 26,450,000 pounds.

The Priolo plant is one of a number of investments by Union Carbide in European petrochemicals. Other plants are located at Grangemouth, Scotland; Fawley, England, and Antwerp, Belgium.

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Coatings Materials

Some scattered price action featured an otherwise quiet market. The firm undertone in shellac finally resulted in an advance, but only a one-cent hike on the inside price of lemon No. 2. Other orange grades remained strong and a greater proportion of sales took place at the higher end of the price range. Casein was stronger, some dealers tacking ¼ cent to their outside price, most holding to the old range. But perhaps the most important change was a one-cent hike across the board for extracted bone glue to offset cost increases stemming from the shortage of bones. Hide glue, having advanced about two months ago, was unaffected.

Lead oxide sales saw only a couple of active days last week and totaled predictably low, as many consumers had covered their needs ahead of the recent price advances. The same was true for white lead, but titanium dioxide, dry colors and earth colors all encountered improved demand, though not quite the brisk demand they would be receiving now if there were no steel strike.

The recent advances reported in some aqueous dispersion pigments have been the only major action in dry colors since the first quarter, and producers have given no indication that anything is contemplated for the fourth contract quarter. It's a safe bet that most, and perhaps all, will be unchanged for the balance of the year.

Reports on a new process for producing casein have been relayed from New Zealand by the Society of Chemical Industry. Though introducing no radical departure from the standard method, the new one is said to eliminate the waiting time for precipitation and to reduce contamination from extraneous proteins.

Price Trends

Advanced

Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 1c. per lb.
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 2, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 5, 1958
103.05	103.04	103.03	101.45

For Current Prices see page 9

Prime Pigments

Chrome Colors—Output of this group totaled 3,532 short tons in June, according to the Census Bureau. Though a slight retreat from May's 3,761 short tons, it was substantially better than last June's 3,030 tons. Stocks increased marginally during the month, closing at 3,607 tons, as against 3,554 a month earlier.

A breakdown by individual colors shows June output at 663 tons of chrome oxide green, 2,214 tons of chrome yellow and orange and 655 tons of molybdate chrome orange. Comparable figures for a month earlier were 573, 2,535 and 653 tons, and for a year earlier, 458, 2,068 and 504 tons, respectively. At the close of the month producers held 402 tons of chrome oxide green, 2,437 tons of chrome yellow and orange and 769 tons of molybdate chrome orange.

Iron Oxide—Sales of crude iron oxide materials increased 17 percent last year, according to data issued by the Bureau of Mines. In contrast, average value declined three percent owing to reduced prices for sienna. A total of 54,755 tons of crude material was mined by nine producers in seven states, with sales totaling 55,310 tons, valued at $444,800.

A nine percent drop in industrial sales of paint, varnish and lacquer caused consumption of finished iron oxide pigments to continue the decline begun in 1956, it was noted. Sales declined six percent in quantity and four percent in value.

Natural pigments constituted 31 percent of total sales volume and 16 percent of total value. The natural red pigments paced the group, increasing two percent and accounting for 24 percent of sales of all red iron oxide pigments.

Sales of manufactured iron oxide pigments declined 4 percent, primarily in the pure reds, browns and yellows, the Bureau noted. Some however improved, notably Venetion red, which gained 50 percent in sales volume and 70 percent in value.

Lead Pigments—Sales were reported slow to moderate, a large segment of the trade having taken care of its needs before the recent price advance. That advance, effective a week ago Tuesday, covered all lead compounds. Carlot prices of lead oxide were advanced 1c. per pound to 15¼c. per pound for 95 percent red lead, 15.45c. for 97 percent, and 15.60c. for 98 percent. Litharge and mineral orange were similarly marked up to 14¾c. and 17½c. respectively, in carlots.

In the white lead group, carbonate was marked up 1c. per pound, silicate and sulfate ¾c., and silico-chromate ½c.

Titanium Dioxide—Output continued at a brisk pace in June, totaling 40,838 short tons, as compared with 40,982 a month earlier and only 30,609 in June of last year. Sales must have been even brisker, because stocks closed significantly lower at 51,264 tons as against 52,824 tons at the end of May.

Natural Resins

Gum — Seaonally stronger sales were reported with price levels unchanged. Singapore grades were offered at 36c. to 41c. per pound for No. 1, 29c. to 31c. for No. 2 and 17c. to 19c. for No. 3 dust. Pontianak copal listed at 37c. to 40c. for nubs and 26c. for chips.

Shellac — Orange lemon No. 2 was quoted 1c. higher last week at a range of 34c. to 37c. Lemon No. 1 and superfine held unchanged at ranges of 36c. to 39c. and 32c. to 34c., respectively, but the undertone was firm, a greater proportion of sales taking place at the higher end of the range.

Strength in this market was attributed to Calcutta's firmer quotations, which have since a month ago held fractionally above floor levels. While dealers hesitated to call the supply situation at the source tight until further information has been received, they conceded that tightness might lie behind the market's sustained firmness.

Normal conditions prevailed in the market for bleached shellac, and a moderate volume of sales took place at steady quotations. Refined was quoted at 56c. and bonedry at 46c. in bags, 1,500-lb. lots, standard differentials prevailing for kegs and barrels.

Miscellaneous

Casein — Price of Argentine ranged 19½c. to 20c. per pound, which was ¼c. higher on the outside but unchanged at the other end from the previous week's quotations. Buying interest was described as normal for this time of the year.

A new process for producing casein has been developed by a firm operating in New

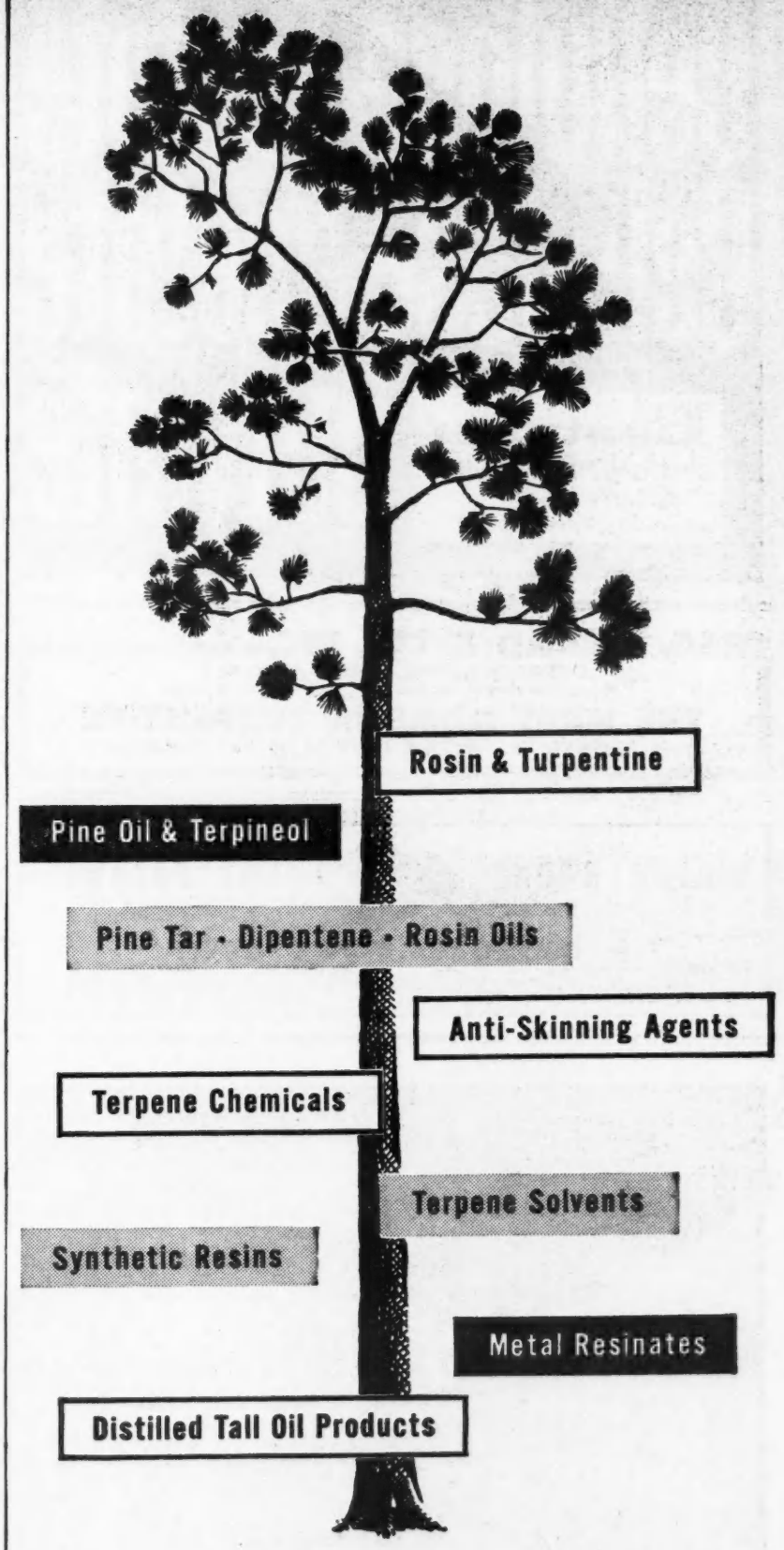
Coatings Shipments, Output: July

	Factory shipments (Dollars)		Reported productions (Gallons)	
	June	July	June†	July
Trade sales	$106,500,000	$102,900,000	33,500,000	32,400,000
Industrial sales, total	69,400,000	63,800,000	30,500,000	27,800,000
Paint and varnish	52,000,000	47,800,000	22,700,000	20,900,000
Lacquer	17,400,000	16,000,000	7,800,000	6,900,000
Overall totals	$175,900,000	$166,700,000	*64,000,000	*60,200,000

Total sales, Jan.-July: $1,077,000,000.

*Detail does not add to total because some respondents reported only total production without indicating allocation as to trade or industrial outlets.
†Revised.

CHEMICAL BUYERS REPORT IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE



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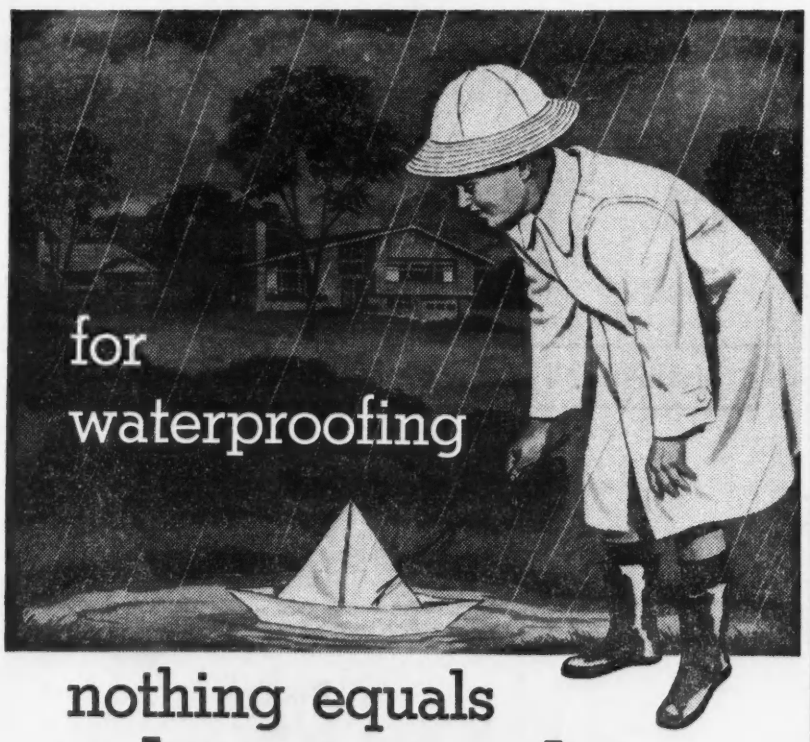

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Coatings Materials

Zealand. According to a report from the Society of Chemical Industry, the process consists of producing lactic acid independently in the laboratory and then adding it to skimmed milk to give immediate precipitation of casein. Advantages claimed for it over the standard method are instantaneous precipitation in place of a twelve hour delay, and reduced contamination from extraneous proteins.

Glue—Prices of extracted bone glue have been advanced 1c. per pound across the board to incorporate increased costs of production. Hide glue prices, advanced 1c. about two months ago, were not affected.

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production, shipment and stocks of bone and hide glue in thousands of pounds during May with April's figures shown for comparison:

Synthetic Resins

The following figures, show sales in pounds for June with May figures included for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

Sales

	May*	June†
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	16,847,539	17,892,547
Laminating resins	8,133,508	8,617,249
Protective coating resins, unmodified, modified, except by rosin	1,900,682	2,243,981
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,388,066	2,634,433
Vinyl resins: Total all types	92,049,077	92,636,809
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	10,810,363	10,909,506
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene	3,789,194	3,785,249
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	325,991	259,023
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene	408,323	405,137
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gum, esterified with glycerol)	926,001	991,034
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc	956,499	1,119,361
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,257,723	2,359,563
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,270,534	2,631,306
All other modifications	4,896,770	4,981,615
Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins	20,563,036	22,386,633
Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resin materials:		
Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resin materials, including silicone resins	17,770,076	18,010,052

* Revised.
† Partly estimated.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended August 22 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $28.80 as compared with $28.72 the previous week and $25.23 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 18,390 barrels as compared with 18 780 the previous week and 19,661 a year ago. Content per barrel included an average 10.96 gallons of turpentine and 299.6 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 39; WG, 25; N, 17; M, 13; and K and below, 6.

Rosin—Greatly expanded trading activity was not reflected by total sales volume during the week ended August 28. For much of it, according to USDA, consisted of CCC sales to dealers and consumers. At the close CCC had disposed of all available supplies of grade WW in selling 23,164 drums during the week.

In contrast, non-CCC sales totaled only 7,815 drum equivalents, for all grades, comprising 15.8 percent drums, 5.4 percent bags, 14.5 percent tankcars, and 64.3 percent export drums.

Turpentine — Tankcar market was steady on reduced sales volume during the week ended August 28, USDA reported. Sales were tallied at 161,014 gallons, 87.6 percent of bulk export.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Aug. 28	Mon. Aug. 31	Tues. Sept. 1	Wed. Sept. 2	Thurs. Sept. 3
Drums—					
N	...	...	$9.06	...	...
WG	$9.19	...	...	$9.26‡	...
WW	9.75	...	9.35	9.31‡	$9.70
Bags—					
WG	9.46	...	9.60[2]	...	...
WW	9.65	...	...	9.61	...

Tankcars (for week ended Sept. 3)—
WG, $8.80; WG and below, $8.70; N, $8.70

Sales, USDA
1,573* 421*‡ 1,136* 2,293* 1,153*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

WW, $10.40; WG, $9.85; K-M, $9.75
Price ... ...
Sales ... ...

* Drums equivalent. ‡ Average price.
‡ Sales confined to export. [2] Or better.

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Data Offered

The inorganic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has issued a comprehensive technical bulletin on the **safe handling of sulfur dioxide.** The bulletin may be used as a reference guide by personnel engaged in transporting, storing or using the chemical. It includes sections on containers, unloading, care of equipment, leakage and safety precautions. In addition it describes the physical properties of liquid sulfur dioxide and contains a reference table of pressures of the chemical at given temperatures. Copies of the bulletin, "I-173," may be obtained by writing to the division at 800 North Lindbergh boulevard in St. Louis.

Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, has issued a new booklet, **"Food Technology"** which briefly covers the chemistry, engineering, flavor evaluation and formulation of food products. The booklet suggests a number of ways in which applied chemistry can solve problems of the food processor, importer and wholesaler. Copies are available by writing to the firm at 29 West 15th street in New York.

Laboratory Equipment Corporation, St. Joseph, Mich., has issued a series of folders describing its line of **laboratory equipment** for the chemical and allied fields. Copies may be obtained by writing the company.

Hummel Chemical Company, New York, has published a technical data sheet on **tetranitromethane.** The material is described by the firm as a stable, effective, high-density oxidizer for high energy liquid and solid rocket missile fuel systems. Its active oxygen content in grams per cubic centimeter is close to that of liquid oxygen, the firm points out, while it lends itself much more readily thatn liquid oxygen to the formulation of stable, storable liquid and solid mono-propellant fuel systems. Copies are available by writing to the firm at 90 West street in New York.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, has published a forty-page booklet describing the properties and uses of "Cellosolve" and "Carbitol" **glycol-ether solvents.** The booklet contains comprehensive data for fourteen glycol-ether solvents, including physical properties, chemical derivatives, end-use possibilities, storage and handling, physiological properties, specification limits, and test methods. A detailed bibliography and reference secton is included. Copies are available by writing to the firm at 30 East 42nd street in New York.

Nuodex Products Company, a division of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, Elizabeth, N. J., has issued its latest folder on the firm's **paint fungicides.** The folder describes each fungicide, both mercurial and non-mercurial and also includes a complete line for every paint formulation. Illustrations of common mildew occurrence are shown. Also, geographic areas of mildew incidence are indicated. On-the-job mildew identification is illustrated and microscopic slides showing dirt versus mildew are demonstrated. Test procedures are briefly described. Copies are available by writing to the firm at Elizabeth.

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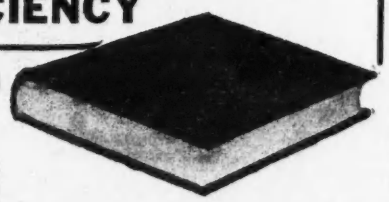

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Trade Name Chemicals

—Continued from page 45

with bacteria and moth resistance and with static electricity resistance.

Another difficulty that can arise is in establishing use patterns for those materials, such as styrene butadiene latex, polyethylenes and polyoxyethalenes, which lose their identities through compounding and trade name disguises. Use patterns are hard to maintain due to the multiple applications of finishing chemicals in operations throughout the basic mechanical phase of fabric manufacture. In other words, a chemical used in finishing could be applied prior to spinning or during various operations before the final finishing process.

"Akitex K" is a durable softener designed for use with thermosetting and thermoreacting type resins, manufactured by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. It is said to impart a soft, silky, full hand to resin finishes which is durable to both laundering and drycleaning.

According to duPont, **"Avitex K"** is a nonionic, water dispersion type product, the active ingredient being a long chain fatty derivative. Among its physical characteristics, the product is said to be a homogeneous paste in form, white in color, to have a mild formaldehyde odor, a pH of 7.0 to 8.5 in a 5 percent dispersion, to be 6.7 pounds per gallon in weight, and to be readily dispersible with mechanical agitation.

The hand imparted by **"Avitex K"** is described by duPont as being particularly pleasing to cotton, rayon, and blends of cotton and **"Dacron"** polyester fiber. The nonionic character of **"Avitex K"** is said to make it an exceptionally versatile softener for co-application with crease proofing and shrink proofing agents. Finally, **"Avitex K,"** claims duPont, is stable in the presence of such inorganic salt catalysts as well as the organic amine types.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Company has on the market a multipurpose lubricant and softener for textile finishing trade named **"Mollisan."** This nonionic softener is a white paste in form, has a pH of 7.5 to 8.0 at 25° C. in a one percent solution, and has limited stability to hard water, fair stability to dilute alkali, as well as to dilute acid.

Among its advantages, Onyx states that **"Mollisan"** has outstanding resistance to yellowing, even to the highest temperatures reached in textile heat-setting; it offers efficient, low cost lubrication and softening; it improves tear strength and abrasion resistance, especially when combined with resins; it upgrades appearance, as well as hand, of resin treated fabrics; it is compatible with a wide range of finishes; it is odor free and will not become rancid or yellow upon aging; and it is an efficient topping softener for resin work.

Onyx claims that **"Mollisan"** finds many applications. Among them, it is used as a softener and lubricant applied by padding, as an additive for thermosetting resin finishes, as a lubricant in cotton warp sizing formulations, as a softener in package dyeing, as an aid in the prevention of stiffening during the heat setting of synthetics, and as a yearn lubricant for more efficient winding and creeling. The price of **"Mollisan"** is 17c. per pound.

"Sapamine NJ" is a nonionic softening agent produced by Ciba Limited, applicable to most types of textile materials and at all stages of manufacture. **"Sapamine NJ"** is described as being a white or slightly brownish ointment - like paste which turns darker when stored in warm conditions. Compatible with anionic, cationic and nonionic products, **"Sapamine NJ"** is said to be unaffected by acids and weak alkaline solutions, and at room temperature, is compatible with the salts and bleaching agents used in the textile industry.

Other properties of **"Sapamine NJ,"** states Ciba, include the fact that salts causing water hardness do not impair the efficacy of **"Sapamine NJ"**; the product does not impair the light fastness of dyes and, in normal conditions, generally does not cause a change in shade; it can be applied with optical whiteners, and in hydrogen peroxide, sodium hypochlorite, or sodium chlorite bleach liquors; and it can be applied in the same bath as starch or glue finishes, and special crease-resist and shrink-resist finishes.

When considering application, Ciba says that **"Sapamine NJ"** being nonionic is not substantive and application methods must be considered. With regard to dissolving, **"Sapamine NJ"** is said to be dilutable as required with warm water, or added straight to the finishing bath. Stock solutions are stable, but should be well stirred before use.

Surface Active Agents

There are surfactants to do almost any type of dispersing, wetting, or detergent work needed; all of them are designed to alter surface and interfacial surface tension effects. The vast development of this market has been encouraged by the unending needs of industry and home alike for surfactants of all varieties. This diversification, however, has made for keen competition which means that the profit margins are low.

Dewey & Almy, chemical division of W. R. Grace & Co. manufactures a line of dispersing agents trade named "Daxad." One of this series is **"Daxad 23."** The former one chemically is made up of the sodium salts of polymerized substituted benzoid alkyl sulfonic acids.

A dark brown powder in appearance, **"Daxad 23"** contains a minimum of 84.5 percent active dispersing agent, a maximum moisture content of 10 percent, a maximum amount of 5.5 percent inert ingredients, and a pH of 7.0 to 8.5 in a one percent solution 72°F. With regard to dispersing action, a smooth fluid dispersed paste should result when a solution consisting of 0.75 grams of **"Daxad 23"** in 100 cc of water is intimately mixed with 100 grams of Kadox Black Label No. 15 zinc oxide.

According to Dewey & Almy, **"Daxad 23"** is stable in the presence of mild acids and alkalies. It is also said to have slight foam tendency and while not a wetting agent, it has a specific wetting action toward certain materials.

A general purpose surfactant, **"Daxad 23,"** states Dewey & Almy, may act as a protective colloid. It aids in emulsifying oils in water. Typical applications include use in insecticide dispersions, water-base paints, and oil well drilling muds.

DuBois Company, Inc., manufactures a line of industrial production and maintenance cleaning agents. **"Dura-Kote"** and **"Ion-Kote"** are used by DuBois for cleaning and phosphate coating ferrous metals to assure excellent paint adhesion. DuBois states that they are also suitable for aluminum, zinc and die-cast alloys. **"Dura-Kote"** and **"Ion-Kote"** are both said to clean efficiently and deposit hard, uniform, adherent and dust-free phosphate coatings.

A metal cleaner for hot immersion tanks also produced by DuBois is **"Sprex A.C."** It is described as being a mild alkaline cleaner, specifically inhibited for safety on aluminum, but suitable for all metals. Characteristics of **"Sprex A.C."** include resistance to hard water; fast, penetrant wetting action which breaks the bond between soil and surface; streak-free rinsing; and it is non-caustic. Among its applications DuBois suggests **"Sprex A.C."** for cleaning aluminum before anodizing or spot-welding, and it is quick and safe for steam cleaning.

"Klarifiant," another product of DuBois, is said to be a non-caustic waterwash compound, for use where overspray is being reclaimed. Economical and easy to control, DuBois states that "Klarifiant" keeps pumps, lines and flowsheets clean, and cuts maintenance costs.

Another surfactant produced by DuBois for spray booth maintenance is **"Clear Filmite."** This product is ready to use non-drying masking compound for dry areas of paint spray booths. Among its advantages DuBois claims that **"Clear Filmite"** resists penetration and makes the booth cleanup job quick and easy, it saves time and labor, reduces fire hazard, it is easy to use. With regard to application, **"Clear Filmite"** can be sprayed or brushed on. It can be thinned with water for lighter coatings.

Fatty Acids Down in July, But Not as Low as in '58

Production of fatty acids in July declined seasonally according to the Fatty Acid Producers' Council of the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, but not to the same degree as last year. Total July output was 31.9 million pounds as compared to 22.6 million in July of 1958.

July disposition was 36.2 million pounds, as against 43.1 million in June and 27.7 million pounds last July. Inventories of finished goods were down two million pounds to 30.8 million. This compares to 39.1 million pounds a year ago.

Production of fatty acids from tall oil (less than 2 percent rosin) rose in July to almost 8 million pounds as compared to 6.4 million in June.

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AGAR — 110 cs, Ufinindo International Corp, Yokohama
117 cs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Lexioes
30 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Casablanca
150 bgs, Casablanca
10 cks, Vigo
AMINOACETIC ACID—20 dms, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—330 bgs, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—33 dms, Sandoz Inc, Hamburg
10 dms, Dye Specialities Inc, Liverpool
16 dms, Arondy Corp, Liverpool
18 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
15 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
24 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
100 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
7 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
36 dms, Bremerhaven
33 dms, Rotterdam
ANISE SEED — 100 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Alicante
ANTIMONY OXIDE—72 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ANTIMONY REGULUS—60 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
37 bbls, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—240 bgs, Henry Heide Inc, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Irving Trust Co. Port Sudan
250 bgs, S B Penick & Co. Havre
500 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Port Sudan
1,555 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Port Sudan
ARROW ROOT—4,000 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Port of Spain
ASBESTOS FIBER—534 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Liverpool
ASCORBIC ACID — 20 dms, Kingsley & Kieth, Yokohama
BARIUM SULFATE — 60 dms, Roussel Corp, Marseille
BAY OIL—3 qms, Port of Spain
BEESWAX—594 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Alexandria
100 bgs, Lisbon
BENZOIN GUM — 17 cs, National City Bank, Bangkok
6 cs, Bangkok
BERGAMOT OIL—20 hf. cs, Fleuroma Inc, Messina
5 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
80 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Messina
36 cs, Messina
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—8 dms, Ungerer & Co, Iquitos
4 dms, S Arbib & Co, Iquitos
9 dms, Kline & Co. Iquitos
10 dms, H Weber & Co, Iquitos
10 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Iquitos
10 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Iquitos
4 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Manaus
40 dms, J E DeSouza & Co, Manaus
12 dms, Givaudan Corp, Manaus
20 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Belem-Para
17 dms, Belem-Para
BOLDO LEAVES—83 cs, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
CALCIUM CARBONATE — 999 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
800 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull
600 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
600 bgs, Antwerp
CALCIUM GLUTONATE—10 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE—50 dms, Yokohama
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE—40 dms, Marseille
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Greenwich Seed Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
150 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDOMOM—22 cs, Colombo
CARNAUBA WAX—50 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
CASEIN—3,000 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Gdynia
500 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
83 bgs, Ponta Delgada
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—69 dms, Hooker Chemical Corp, Cochin
CASSIA—1,643 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—335 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Bombay
277 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
113 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Calcutta
CELERY SEED—174 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Bombay
262 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
548 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Bombay
CETYL ALCOHOL—80 bgs, Rohner Gehrig, Liverpool
CETYL BROMIDE—1 dm, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHLORINATED RUBBER—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CINNAMON QUILLS—215 bls, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—38 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
7 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
COALTAR DIES—25 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
19 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
20 dms, C A Haynes, Havre
461 bgs, Terne River Cincinnati Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
4 dms, Antwerp
COBALT OXIDE—10 cks, Antwerp
COCONUT OIL—1,610 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
CODLIVER OIL—130 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Aalesund
COPAIBA BALSAM—20 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Manaus
3 dms, Herman Hollander, Manaus
CREAM OF TARTAR—500 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—61 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
25 tons, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
30 tons, Van Oppen & Co, London
CUBE ROOT—1,202 bls, Rubber Corp of America, Iquitos
CUMIN SEED—200 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Alicante
600 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Khorramshahr
580 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Khorramshahr
500 bgs, Khorramshahr
DEGRAS—18 dms, Phoenix Oil Products Co, Manchester
55 dms, N I Malmstrom, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
75 bgs, Rotterdam
DILLWEED OIL—38 cns, Bankers Trust Co, Hamburg
2.4 DINITROANILINE 6-SULFONIC ACID — 1 cs, W R Keating & Co, Hamburg
DISODIUM MONOMETHYL ARSONATE— 13 dms, F L Kraemer, Hamburg
DRY COLORS—1,200 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
EARTH COLORS—1,655 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
5 dms, M Grumbacher, Bremen
650 bgs, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—15 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
5 dms, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
FORMIC ACID—50 dms, Rotterdam
FUEL OIL—122,399 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
319,248 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
220,975 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
37,995 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
436,415 bbls, Shell Caribbean Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
102,908 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, San Lorenzo
102,050 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
FUMARIC ACID—20 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Antwerp
FURFURAL—893 tons, E I Dupont de Nemours & Co, La Romana
GELATIN—200 bgs, King Shipping Co, Antwerp
170 dms, Arles Co. Havre
331 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Rotterdam
331 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
70 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
GERANIUM OIL—13cs, Charabot & Co, Alexandria
5 dms, J Manheimer, Algiers
14 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Algiers
7 dms, J Manheimer, London
GHATTI GUM—114 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Bombay
GLUE—100 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
225 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rijeka
GRAPHITE—1,509 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Aalesund
250 bgs, Hanover Bank, Colombo
500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
285 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
250 bgs, Superior Graphite Co, Colombo
GUAR GUM—571 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Piraeus
GYPSUM—600 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—13,874 tons U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
16,618 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
HEXACHLOROETHANE—200 bgs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
INDIGO—192 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
IPECAC ROOT—11 bgs, H Weber & Co, Cristobal
IRON BLUE—49 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE, RED—200 bgs, J Lee Smith, Malaga, 1,087 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Malaga
66 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Oslo
IRON OXIDE, YELLOW—40 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
IRON POWDER—93 dms, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
J ACID—111 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
KARAYA GUM—376 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
124 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Bombay
298 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
61 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bombay
61 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—300 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
226 bgs, Lagos
LACTOSE—235 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
20 bgs, Rotterdam
40 dms, Rotterdam
LECHE CASPI—1,109 cs, L A Dreyfus Co, Iquitos
218 cs, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
3 dms, L A Champon & Co, Cristobal
5 dms, Port Au Prince
LIVER PASTE—1 dm, Reheis Co, Montevideo
LIVER POWDER—11 dms, Reheis Co, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—860 bgs, Brown Bros, Piraeus
2,400 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
250 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Rotterdam
105 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
100 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Hamburg
403 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
200 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Portimao
200 bgs, Lisbon
LOCUST BEAN KERNELS—17 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Portimao
MACE—99 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
15 cs, A G Dunn, Singapore
7 cs, Rotterdam
MANDARIN OIL—30 qu cs, Grace National Bank, Messina
MANGANESE ORE—560 bgs, National Carbon Co, London
MANGROVE EXTRACT—532 bgs, Lourenco Marques
MELASSINE—1,080 bgs, Liverpool
MENTHOL—9 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
25 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
550 cs, Schwabach & Co, Santos
140 cs, George Uhe Co, Santos
MERCURY—30 flks, International Selling Corp, London
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MUSTARD SEED—491 bgs, C Guiden, Copenhagen
MYROBALANS—800 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—2,294 bgs, J N Forker, Liverpool
331 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Liverpool
1,005 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
2,143 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
1,320 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Rotterdam
NICKEL ACETATE—20 dms, Hamburg
NICOTINE SULFATE—5 dms, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Liverpool
NUTMEG—12 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Port of Spain
25 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Port of Spain
276 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
86 bgs, P H Petry, Hamburg
NUX VOMICA—133 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Vizagapatam
OCHER—500 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Marseille
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—50 dms, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
OJEFICIN POWDER—5 dms, Astoria Panamericana, Iquitos
OLIBANUM GUM—25 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, National City Bank, Seville
100 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Seville
40 dms, Hanover Bank, Seville
200 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
105 dms, Bank of America, Malaga
62 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Malaga
262 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Genoa
48 dms, Seville
ORANGE OIL—25 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Messina
PALMITIC ACID—1 cs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
PALMKERNEL OIL—808 tons, Procter & Gamble Co. Matadi
325 tons, Ango Ango
PAPAIN—42 tons, Greene Trading Co, Mombasa
10 cs, Paul Lewis Lab, Mombasa
600 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
36 cs, Mombasa
400 hf cs, Colombo
PAPRIKA—150 bgs, M J Golombeck, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—2,500 bls, C Fafard, Bremen
1,350 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
2,600 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
3,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
PEPPER, BLACK—50 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
41 bgs, P H Petry, Singapore
80 bgs, Celz American Co, Cochin
2,940 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—40 bgs, Louis Furth, Kingston
PETITGRAIN OIL—11 dms, Asuncion
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—122,391 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, La Salina
151,668 bbls, Pure Oil Co, Maracaibo
134,711 bbls, Phillips Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
130,048 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
120,000 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
283,346 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
137,985 bbls, Sohio Petroleum Co, Maracaibo
PHTHALC ANHYDRIDE—500 bgs, James E Fox, Havre
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Mineral Corp, Yokohama
50 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
100 dms, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—720 bgs, G G Lippelgoes, Kobe
20 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Kobe
POLVINYL CHLORIDE—544 bgs, Venice
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—2,000 bgs, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
910 bgs, Farbwerke Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Bank of America, Gdynia
150 bgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—160 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
POTASSIUM OCTAMETAPHOSPHATE—151 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM SILICATE—90 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, B Westergaard, Copenhagen
PROPYL THIOURACIL—1 cs, Hamburg
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—608 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
PYRENE—12 bbls, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—18 dms, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Matadi
90 dms, Food Machinery & Chemical Corp, Matadi
PYRIDINE—139 dms, Antwerp
PYRITES—190 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes
QUASSIA CHIPS—250 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—854 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
1,297 bgs, Puerto Casado
QUINCE SEED—40 bgs, Meer Corp, Alicante
31 bgs, Khorramshahr
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—60 bgs, Meer Corp, Vizagapatam
32 bgs, Meer Corp, Cochin
38 bgs, Antwerp
RESERPINE—30 dms, Hamburg
RICE STARCH—125 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Bremen
ROSEMARY LEAVES—48 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
SAGE LEAVES—200 bls, Trieste
400 bls, Rijeka
SALVADOR BALSAM—5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Cristobal
SANDALWOOD—60 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Bombay
SANDALWOOD OIL—5 cs, George Lueders & Co, Cochin
7 cs, Roure-Dupont Inc, Cochin
SAPONIN—6 cs, Duncan Fox & Co, San Antonio
SAVORY LEAVES—83 bls, M J Golombeck, Marseille
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Calcutta
500 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
300 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—100 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
SHELLAC—62 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
140 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
800 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
SHELLAC WAX—30 cs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
SODIUM ALGINATE—10 dms, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Glasgow
25 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Havre
10 dms, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Oslo
SODIUM CASEINATE—67 bgs, Antwerp
SODIUM CYANIDE—445 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
220 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
840 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Rotterdam
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—60 bgs, S American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—600 bgs, Copenhagen
STARCH—800 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
SULFUR, CRUDE—4,721 tons, E I Dupont de Nemours & Co, Coatzacoalcos
SULFUR, PRECIPITATED—18 bgs, Rotterdam
SUMAC EXTRACT—20 cks, J E Bernard, Glasgow
TALAH GUM—350 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,000 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Itajai
600 bgs, American Key Products, Itajai
800 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Itajai
4,480 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsichang
1,120 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
TARTARIC ACID—1,410 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, San Feliu de Guixols
THEOBROMINE—15 dms, Rotterdam
THYME LEAVES—200 bls, Seeck & Kade, Marseille
226 bgs, Seeck & Kade, Alicante
TONKA BEANS—28 cks, Machado & Co, Port of Spain
TRAGACANTH GUM—29 cs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, Venice
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—252 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
VETIVER OIL—4 dms, Port Au Prince
ZINC OXIDE—1,544 bgs, Havre

Los Angeles

ALUMINUM SULFATE—150 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE — 100 dms, Western Chemical Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—395 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
ANTIMONY OXIDE—200 bgs, Glasgow
COPRA—2,250 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
COPRA CAKE—2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
6,720 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
DEGRAS—60 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
EARTH COLORS—1,000 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
600 bgs, H Hartry, Rotterdam
382 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Bremen
FERRIC SULFATE—200 bgs, Antwerp
GINGER—29 bgs, Kingston
HYDROFLUORIC ACID—50 dms, Western Chemical Co, Liverpool
METHYLENE CHLORIDE—175 dms, Antwerp
NAPHTHA—21,646 tons, Union Oil Co, Shimotsu
PEATMOSS—500 bls, H V Nootbaar, Rotterdam
700 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—210 bgs, Mac Albert Co, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—115,960 bbls, Richfield Oil Co, Punta Cardon
40,723 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Bandar Mashur
PRUSSIAN BLUE—21 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Calcutta
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM ALUMINATE—100 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
SODIUM BICARBONATE—492 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—333 bgs, J G Wiley, Yokohama
ZINC OXIDE—598 bgs, B E Dougherty, Liverpool
3,200 bgs, Westco Chemicals, Manchester
840 bgs, London

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—2,040 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
3,360 bgs, Lourenco Marques
2,000 bgs, Durban
BLANC FIXE—1,200 bgs, Rotterdam
CASEIN—60 bgs, Melbourne
CORN STARCH—800 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Antwerp
FUEL OIL—95,750 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Punta Cardon
19,669 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Aruba
GLUE—400 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
GRAPHITE—300 bgs, National City Bank, Tamatave
250 bgs, Tamatave
LICORICE ROOT—29,280 bgs, Bushire
MENTHOL—500 cs, Rio de Janeiro
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Glynia
5,000 bls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—135,965 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
127,941 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Covenas
189,285 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
133,141 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Maracaibo
136,738 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
116,540 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
263,456 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
120,524 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
POTASSIUM SULFATE—110 bgs, Rotterdam
RUTILE SAND—5,000 bgs, Brisbane
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Brown Bros, Bremen
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—300 bgs, Rotterdam
UREA—11,203 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
VANILLA BEANS—172 cs, Tamatave
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,760 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Beira
433 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Durban
1,100 bgs, Beira
YACCA GUM—72 bgs, Chemical Bank, Port Adelaide
ZINC OXIDE—600 bgs, London
480 bgs, Glasgow
ZIRCON SAND—29,012 bgs, Brisbane
999 bgs, Sydney

San Francisco

EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
FISHMEAL—7,630 bgs, Frank P Dow Co, Huacho
16,243 bgs, Chimbote
n-OCTYL BICYCLOHEPTENE DICABOXIMIDE—7 dms, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Kobe
PEPPER, BLACK—840 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM CRUDE—40,070 tons, Standard Oil Co, Dumai
SHELLAC—57 bgs, Calcutta
ZIRCON SAND—2,000 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Brisbane

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Crude coconut oil continued to advance and was the firmest item in the oils and fat market last week. Prices were boosted sharply—¾ cent per pound on the Pacific coast and New York basis. Offerings were light and firmly held. Copra also was stronger, and advanced $10 per ton. Demand for edible oils was reported quiet. Corn oil was steady and higher. Peanut oil was in limited supply with sales at advance of ½ cent per pound. Trading in soybean and cottonseed oils was limited, the market for nearby delivery holding steady. Vegetable oils foots were easier and corn, cottonseed and soybean foots declined ¼ cent per pound.

There was little doing in tallow and greases. Buyers showed little interest in replacements. Prices were unchanged and more or less nominal. Export interest was lacking. Cash lard was steady and slightly higher.

Linseed oil continued firm, and was lifted 2/10 cent per pound reflecting the advance in flaxseed. Withdrawals of oil against contracts showed marked improvement since the first of the month and spot demand also continued in good volume. Tung oil also was in a firm position. New business was quiet, but deliveries against contracts continued in active request. Supplies were not heavy and maintained at unchanged prices, while some sellers were asking ¼ cent more. Steadier tone has developed in No. 1 Brazilian castor oil. Prompt deliveries were still available at unchanged quotations with some sellers were holding for higher prices. Refined fish oils were unchanged, but firm, reflecting the smaller production of crude menhaden of late due to catch of lean fish. While interest in crude menhaden oil was light, prices were unchanged and steady.

Soybean meal was irregular, closing firmer and regaining decline of $1.50 per ton. Peanut meal was quiet, and off $1.50 per ton, while linseed meal was stronger advancing $2 per ton. New crop cottonseed meal declined $1 per ton.

About 130 million pounds of cottonseed and soybean oils were exported in July under P. L. 480. Nearly 42 percent or 55 million pounds was cottonseed oil. Exports of both oils in the first 10 months, October 1958-July 1959, totaled 683 million pounds, nearly 160 million more than in the corresponding period a year ago. They were only 5 million less than total P. L. 480 exports of the 1957-58 marketing year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Carnauba wax, No. 3, Ceara crude, 4c. per lb.
Refd., 2c. per lb.
Parnahyba, crude, 6c. per lb.
Refd., 2c. per lb.
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, 7c. per lb.
Parnahyba, 7c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, Pac. coast, ¾c. per lb.
New York, ¾c. per lb.
Copra, $10 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.
Linseed oil, acid, 2/10c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 2/10c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, 1/10c. per lb.
Refd., 1/10c. per lb.

Reduced

Corn oil foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Palm oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil foots, 95%, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Sept. 5, 1958
111.86	112.78	112.35	108.63

For Current Prices see page **9**

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Moderate trading was noted for prompt needs. Domestic grades were held at former levels. No. 1 Brazilian oil remained steady at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, with 17c. asked in some directions.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	1,450,000
Previous week	17,100	.....
Corresponding week, 1958	.....	.....
Total this year	18,852,850	65,332,000
Corresponding period, 1958	9,358,900	50,313,000

Coconut—Trend of prices for crude continued upwards and advanced ¾c. per pound on the Pacific coast and at New York. Offerings were limited and in firm hands. Tankcars were raised to 17c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast for September and first half October. At New York prices advanced to 18¾c., tankcars, September and 18¼c., October.

Corn—Crude was firm and slightly higher. Sales were reported at 11⅞ per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined salad was raised to 15.60c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Futures market lacked new feature but remained on a steady basis on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Trading was light, chiefly in the September delivery. Price fluctuations were narrow, closing slightly higher for the period. Refiners bought September and sold December, with commission houses doing the reverse. There were no September tenders issued to date. Weather conditions were favorable in the cotton and soybean belts. New export news was lacking. Cash oil was quiet, but steady. Refined salad was held at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, New York for nearby delivery.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, September 4, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
Sept.	354	13.72	13.45	13.58@13.59
Oct.	189	12.53	12.34	12.44S
Dec.	156	12.26	12.12	12.18@12.20
March	55	12.19	12.09	12.14@12.17
May	72	12.16	12.08	12.13@12.60
July	6	12.08	12.04	12.10@12.14
Sept. (1960)	7	11.95	11.90	11.86@12.08

Total sales and switches, 839 contracts.

Cottonseed Crush: July

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during July and June, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

Cottonseed

	July	June
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	67,800	13,500
Crushed or used	97,400	116,600
Stocks at mills	100,300	130,000

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	35,000,000	41,500,000
Stocks at mills	9,100,000	12,800,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	45,500	55,100
Stocks at mills	116,300	153,700

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	24,200	28,600
Stocks at mills	43,400	63,900

* Revised.

Trading in crude oil was light. Tankcars were quoted at 11¼c. per pound, Valley first half September; 11c., last half and 10¼c., October-December. In the southeast, nearby oil was bid 11½c. and offered at 11¼c., first half September. Waco, 11⅛c. for first half September and 11c. second half.

Linseed—Prices were raised 2/10c. per pound, reflecting the stronger flaxseed market. Raw oil was higher at 13c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, September-November; 13.2c., December-February and 13.4c., March-May, same basis and 14.5c. exwarehouse, New York. Withdrawals against current contracts continued to move in good volume.

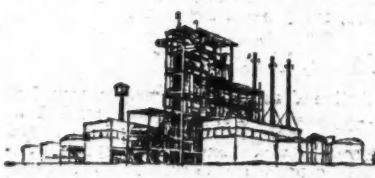
Flaxseed—Export demand forced cash flaxseed bids 10c. to $3.40 a bushel higher

—Continued on page **64**

CHEMICAL P.A.'S OUTLOOK IN SECTION II OF THIS ISSUE

An important factor influencing the purchase of chemicals and raw materials discussed at a meeting of the Chemical Buyers' Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents:

"Production location and facilities"



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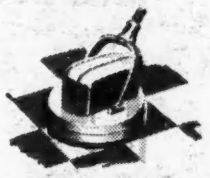

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

—Continued from page 62

in the Minneapolis market, crushers reluctant followers on the advance. Market was extremely strong even at the higher level and some trades were at additional "edges" of 1c. or 2c. Harvesting operations were delayed by rains over wide portion of growing area. North Dakota gleaning is near the half-way mark while in South Dakota the clean-up stage has been reached. Southern Minnesota is about 90 percent completed and only modest beginnings have been made in the northern area of the state. Only six cars traded in the spot market while to-arrive bookings amounted to 56 cars and about 30,000 bushels in trucklots.

Oiticica—Trading was reported fair for prompt needs. Market remained steady at 20½c. per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt and later delivery. Drums were held at 22c. to 22½c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Olive—Interest in replacements was centered in Spanish oil and trading was indicated on the basis of $55 to $57 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. shipping point, according to seller. Tunisian oil was inactive and nominal at $68 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York. The local market was quiet, but steady with quotations for both Spanish and Tunisian oils ranging from $2.50 to $2.60 per gallon, drums, duty paid on the spot, as to quantity.

Palm—Lower of cost of replacements and quiet demand unsettled the market. Drums were reduced to 13.95c. to 14.95c. per pound, spot, according to quantity. Tankcars were lower at 11¾c., New York, prompt delivery.

Palm Kernel—Shipments were firmer and quoted at 15¾c. per pound, bulk, c.i.f. New York for October arrival.

Peanut—Crude was firmer with sales at 12c. per pound, tankcars, mills, southeast, prompt shipment up ½c. per pound. Offers were scarce. Refined was boosted to 15½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Crude was quiet and remained steady. Trading was restricted to prompt needs. Sales ranged from 9⅜c. to 9.45c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted, first half September. Refined salad was slightly higher at 11.55c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean Crush: July

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during July and June, as compiled by Bureau of Census, follows:

	July	June
Soybeans		
	Tons	
Receipts at mills ..	701,700	821,000
Crushed or used ...	957,400	994,700
Stocks at mills	1,090,800	1,346,500
Crude Oil		
	Pounds	
Produced	344,100,000	355,200,000
Stocks at mills	118,600,000	138,800,000
Cake and Meal		
	Tons	
Produced	761,500	788,300
Stocks at mills	121,700	*159,100

* Revised.

Tung—Steady tone prevailed in the market. Tankcars ranged from 24c. to 24¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery according to seller. Domestic oil was firm at 22¾c., tankcars, f.o.b. mills, September shipment. Drums were quoted at 25¾c. to 26¼c., per pound, spot, New York, as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Demand was confined to actual needs. Prices ranged from 67c. to 72c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Copra—Shipments were strong and higher. Prompt shipment was advanced to $222.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases — Buying interest continued slow. Market was easy and more or less nominal. Yellow grease ranged from 5⅜c. to 5½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and choice white, 6¼c. to 6⅜c., same basis, as to seller.

Lard—Market was steady and slightly higher. Cash lard advanced to 7.975c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Buying interest lagged. Market was unchanged and a nominal affair. Bleachable fancy ranged from 6¼c. to 6⅜c. per pound, tankcars delivered; prime, 6c. to 6⅛c.; special, 5¾c. to 5⅞c. and No. 1, 5⅜c. to 5½c., same basis. Edible tallow was inactive and nominal at 8c., tankcars, same basis. Export business was slow. Guaranteed fancy was unchanged at 8c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 7c., bulk.

Fish Oils

Cod—Shipments were quiet, but maintained at 7¼c. per pound, bulk, exdock, New England points. Oil on spot was unchanged at 8¾c. to 9c., drums, as to quantity.

Menhaden—Oil production was reported materially reduced because of lean fish. Fishing was reported spotty on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. Buying interest was fair for both domestic and export delivery, but actual sales were still limited. Crude was unchanged at 7¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Refined light pressed was steady at 9½c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading continued confined to actual needs. Production has increased and supplies were offered more freely. Meal, 41 percent was lower and quoted at $54 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $56, Alabama and $57 Georgia-Carolina area for September-December shipment.

Linseed Meal—Demand was limited in this market, confined almost entirely to small lots for nearby needs. Prices closed higher, up $2 per ton. Withdrawals against old contracts were at good rate. Uncertainties in the cash flaxseed market caused reluctance on part of crushers to offer supplies for forward position. Extracted meal, 34 percent was lifted to $68 a ton for September delivery and $68, nominally, for October-December. Old process expeller meal, 32 percent was quoted at $72.50 for September and $74.50, October-December.

Peanut Meal—Demand was spotty. Market steady. Meal, 45 percent was offered at $57 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. Alabama, September shipment.

Soybean Meal—There was increased inquiry and the market rallied, regaining early losses of $1.50 per ton. Unrestricted prices closed unchanged. Meal, 44 percent, was priced at $52.50 a ton, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Active demand for carnauba wax last week practically cleared the market of available stocks. Combined with delayed arrivals of wax from Brazil, improved demand caused crude prices to advance sharply 7c. and higher, while refined grades were up 2c. to 4c. The sudden activity in the market was the result of fears of a dock strike which is scheduled for September 30. Dealers and consumers sought to cover requirements and made purchases on a steadily rising price scale. Offers of carnauba were exceedingly light and market was a nominal affair at the close of the week. No. 3 Ceara crude was nominal at 78c. to 80c. per pound, and refined pure, 85c. to 87c. No. 3 Parnahyba crude was unavailable 83c. to 85c. and refined pure, 85c. to 87c., same basis. No. 1 yellow, Ceara was lifted 7c. to $1.18 to $1.20 per pound and Parnahyba, to $1.19 to $1.21 per pound, according to seller. Crude beeswax was quiet, but steady for shipment. Refined beeswax was well held at unchanged quotations.

FMC Executive Moves

C. Byron Richards, director of industrial relations for the chemical divisions of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, has moved to the division's headquarters in New York. For the past three years, Mr. Richards has been located at FMC's chemical installation in South Charleston, W. Va.

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Jobs & People

Allied Chemical Corporation, New York—**Dr. Harry H. Weinstock, jr.**, has been named assistant manager of research at the firm's central research laboratory at Morristown, N. J.

American Alcolac Corporation, Baltimore, Md.—**T. H. Elder** has resigned as sales manager in order to return to medical school. **Carl Pacifico,** general manager, will again handle sales management.

American Pharmaceutical Association—**Harry J. Loynd,** president of Parke, Davis & Co., has been elected honorary president of the association.

American Veterinary Medical Association — **Dr. Samuel Scheidy,** veterinary medical director of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, has been elected president of the association.

Armour Industrial Chemical Company, Chicago — **John P. Badman,** formerly southwestern sales representative, has been named manager of highway construction chemicals. He succeeds **E. L. Rhoads** who has been appointed western regional manager of nitrogen derivatives sales.

AviSun Corporation, Philadelphia —**Dr. W. Paul Moeller,** former sales manager of the plastics division of Celanese Corporation of America, has joined AviSun as manager for special products.

Catalin Corporation of America, Fords, N. J.—**Edward C. Betts** has been named head of the acrylic resin section and **William R. Sterr** head of the powder resin section of the Fords resin production department.

Century Chemical Corporation, New York—**Robert F. Heflin** has been named assistant controller and Rear Adm. **William H. Brockman,** USN (Ret.) has been appointed a director and vice-president for purchases.

Continental Oil Company, Houston, Tex. — **John G. McLean,** vice-president in charge of coordinating and planning, has been promoted to vice-president in charge of financial and transportation activities and **L. C. Peters,** formerly financial vice-president, has been promoted to vice-president in charge of coordination and supply.

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**J. H. Perkins, jr.,** has been promoted to project engineer in the process development section of the research department.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.—**Dr. G. W. Stanton,** head of research for the textile fibers department at Williamsburg, Va., has been named assistant to the director of the western division research department.

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.—**John L. Collyer,** chairman of the board of B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has been elected to the Eastman board of directors. At the same time the firm has named **Stanley D. Osman** assistant manager in the cellulose products sales division.

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York—**Edward R. Heintz** has been named manager for dyestuff industry sales and **Otto F. Habel** has been named product line manager for vat dyestuffs.

Hooker Chemical Corporation, Niagara Falls, N. Y. — **Douglas McL. More** has joined the firm as an associate counsel.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Gilbert W. Miller** has been named production coordinator for the organic chemicals division.

National Cylinder Gas Division of Chemetron Corporation, Chicago — **Dorsey L. Lawrence** has been named assistant district manager for the Milwaukee, Wis. area.

Pacific Coast Borax Company, a division of United States Borax & Chemical Corporation—**James O. Brown** has been named manager of finished products for the production department.

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. —**Dr. B. Paul H. Poschel** has joined the firm as an associate research psychologist. At the same time, **F. Charles Goergke** has been named branch manager at the Atlanta, Ga. distribution center and **Richard G. Stocker** has been named to succeed him in charge of the Dallas, Tex. post.

Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia—**Fred P. Demme** has been named to production and product development responsibilities in two Mexican subsidiaries, Industrial Quimica Pennsalt, S.A. de C.V. and Pennsalt de Mexico, S.A. de C.V.

Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind.—**Mitchell E. Daniels** has been named marketing research manager and **Harold F. Cummings** has joined the firm as a vice-president, serving previously with Vitamerican Corporation, Haledon, N.J.

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.—**Dr. Stephen B. Coan** has been appointed assitant director of patents and technical coordination.

Sherwin - Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Ralph S. Gorman** has been named assistant technical director of the Los Angeles technical service department.

E. R. Squibb & Son, a division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**Arthur W. Willis** has been named to the newly-created position of assistant director of manufacturing operations. Mr. Willis will continue to perform his present duties as plant manager for the New Brunswick, N.J., manufacturing laboratories.

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill. — **Dr. Martin Seidman** has been named process research group leader.

Sun Chemical Corporation, New York—**Werner Klugman** has been appointed to the newly-created post of director of manufacturing for the paints and finishes group of Sun.

Tennessee Eastman Company, Kingsport, Tenn., a division of Eastman Kodak Company—**Dr. Ben P. Rouse, jr.,** has been appointed chief chemist of the "Tenite" development department. At the same time the company announced the appointment of **James G. Stranch, jr.,** to the post of senior chemist in charge of the plastics laboratory. Also, **Thomas M. Hearst** has been appointed chemist in charge of the physical testing section of the plastics laboratory.

Ungerer & Co., New York—**F. J. Hailer, jr.,** has been named New England area representative. He succeeds the late **Warren G. Kell.**

Vitro Corporation of America, New York—**David M. Checkley,** former general manager of the industrial engineering division of Arthur G. McKee & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has been named president of Vitro Engineering Company, a division of Vitro Corporation.

EQUIPONOMICS

HOMOGENIZER — Manton Gaulin, S.S. Model 500E, 500 GPH, 5000 PSI.
OLIVER VACUUM FILTER—S.S. 316, 3' x 6' Complete. (1954).
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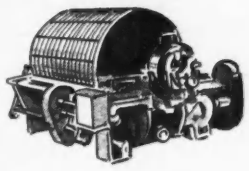

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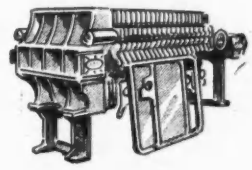

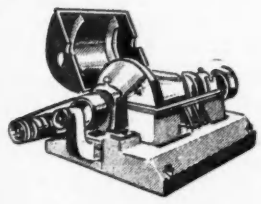

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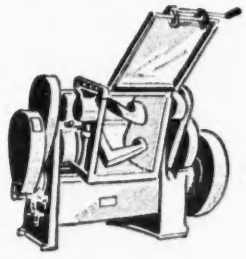

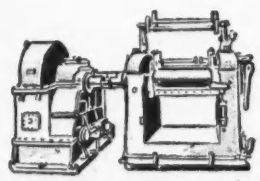

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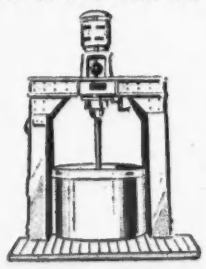

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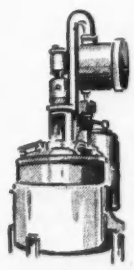

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CENT. - FILTERS - EVAPS. - CRYSTAL

1—Bird 32" x 50" Cont. Cent. 316 S.S.
4—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
2—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—AT&M 26" susp. Cent., perf. bskt. 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 8' x 8' Precoat rubber covered Rotary Vacuum Filters.
10—Sperry 36" plate & frame Filters, rubber covered, cast iron, and wood.
5—8' dia. x 24' rubber lined Crystallizers.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Abbe 5' x 16' brick lined Mills.
2—30" dia. Stainless Steel Micronizers complete with Hoppers, Conveyors, etc.

STEEL TANKS

4—3000 to 5200 gal. with Turbo Agitators.
15—Storage Tanks: 3800; 6000; 9000; 10,000; 15,000; 47,000 gals.

KILNS AND DRYERS

1—Traylor 11' x 155' Rotary Kiln, 7/8" shell.
1—Renn 6' x 60' Rotary Kiln, 5/8" shell.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 8' wide x 60' long Conveyor Dryer, Stainless Steel Belt.

RUBBER LINED TANKS

3—3400 gal. with Turbo Agitators.
5—8500 gal. Vertical Storage 8' 6" x 16' x 8' cone.
1—13000 gal. Horizontal Storage 8' x 35'.

MISCELLANEOUS

7—Dorr Thickeners: 16' dia. with Tanks.
1—Bemis 50# Bag Packer with Sewing Machine, Conveyor and Flattener.
65—LaBour, Durco, Worthite, Duriron and Stainless Steel Centrifugal Pumps 2" to 6" with motors.

PARTIAL LIST OF VALUES • SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Representatives on Premises, 2701 Broening Highway, Baltimore, Md.
Telephone: Medford 3-2911

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
2401 Third Avenue, New York 51, N. Y.
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REMOVAL SALE

PRICES SLASHED 20 TO 50%

We are pleased to announce that we have just purchased a new site at 35-65 Jabez Street, Newark, N. J. (near Newark Airport). We expect to have our new office, shop and warehouse buildings ready for occupancy on or about October 30th. In order to save extra cost of handling, we are now ready to cut prices on every item we have in stock at our New York warehouses.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF CONSIDERABLE SAVINGS ON YOUR PRESENT AND FUTURE REQUIREMENTS.

PARTIAL LIST

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

3—Bird 18" x 28", continuous, Stainless & Steel Bowls.
1—Bird 36" x 50", continuous, Steel Bowl.
10—Sharples #6 & #16 Super Centrifuges, Stainless & Steel Bowls.
1—DeLaval #600 Separator.
1—Sharples Nozzlejector, 15 HP.
1—12" Stainless Basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" Steel Basket.
1—Fletcher 30" Steel Basket.
1—Tolhurst 32" Steel Basket.
1—AT&M 36" Rubber Basket.
1—Hepworth 40" Steel Basket.
2—Tolhurst 40" Steel Baskets.
1—Tolhurst 40" Bronze Basket.
1—Bird 40" Rubber Covered Basket.
1—Fletcher 40" Stainless Basket.
1—Bird 40" Stainless Basket.
1—AT&M 48" Stainless Basket only.
2—International Model FS-3, Bronze Baskets.

CRYSTALLIZERS

3—Swenson Walker 30' continuous, Steel.

ATMOSPHERIC ROTARY DRYERS

1—30" x 12' Aluminum Shell.
1—Vulcan 4' x 30'.
1—Link Belt 6'4" x 24".
2—Vulcan 7' x 80'.
3—Louisville 8' x 50', Stainless Shells.

VACUUM DRYERS

1—Stokes 30" x 8' Rotary.
1—Devine 10 shelf, 40" x 43".
3—Buffalo 20 shelf, 60" x 80".
1—Devine 3 shelf, 14" x 14".
1—Baker Perkins 5'6" x 6' Rotary.

ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS OR FLAKERS

2—Devine 48" x 108", Single Drum.
2—Buflovak 42" x 120", Double Drum.
1—Buflovak 48" x 28", Bronze, Single Drum.
1—Buflovak 24" x 36", Single Drum.

DRYING OVENS AND FURNACES

1—American Sterilizer, 3' x 2' x 3', electric.
1—Precision Sterilizer, 18" x 18" x 18", electric.
1—Hudson Heat Treating Furnace size 4, gas.

DIALYZERS

2—Brosite Machine Co., Steel and Stainless Leaves.

EVAPORATORS

1—Harris 3' dia. x 8½' high, Stainless.
1—Condenser Service 5' dia. x 6' high, Stainless, 120 sq. ft.

FILTER PRESSES

2—Shriver 12" x 12", Cast Iron.
6—Shriver & Sperry 18" x 18", Cast Iron.
4—Sperry 24" x 24", Cast Iron.
2—Sperry & Shriver, 30" x 30", Cast Iron.
1—Shriver 36" x 36", Cast Iron.
3—Skeletons, 18" x 18", 24" x 24", 32" x 32", 36" x 36".
1—Sperry 24" x 24", Aluminum.

SWEETLAND FILTERS

2—#7 Sweetland Filters.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters.
3—#12 Sweetland Filters.

ROTARY FILTERS

1—Oliver 5'3" x 8', 130 sq. ft.
1—Conkey 3' dia., 27 sq. ft.
1—Oliver Precoat 5'3" x 3', Rubber covered.

PRESSURE FILTERS

1—Sparkler 33-S-28, 151 sq. ft., Stainless.
3—Niagara 36H-110-3, 1110 sq. ft., Stainless.

FILLING MACHINES

1—Stokes & Smith G-1.
1—National Model H Type M.
2—Rodgers Model 104.
1—Standard Knapp Case Packer.
1—Rodgers 8A Paste Filler.

INERT GAS GENERATOR

1—Kemp Size 3 MITHE, 3000 cfm.

CONDENSERS—HEAT EXCHANGERS

9—Struthers Wells, 20 sq. ft., Stainless.
2—Western, 28 sq. ft., Stainless.
2—Devine, 40 sq. ft., Copper tubes.
3—Devine, 60 sq. ft., Copper tubes.
4—Killebrew & Struthers Wells, 65 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Whitlock, 90 sq. ft., Steel.
1—Devine, 90 sq. ft., Steel.
1—Devine, 115 sq. ft., Copper tubes.
1—Struthers Wells, 115 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Alco, 157 sq. ft., Stainless.
5—Karbate, 187 sq. ft.
1—Western, 250 sq. ft., Stainless.
5—Struthers Wells, 275 sq. ft., Steel.
1—Struthers Wells, 315 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Vogt, 352 sq. ft., Stainless.
6—Alco, 360 sq. ft., Steel.
1—General American, 370 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—S. & K., 400 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Western, 430 sq. ft., Steel.
1—Struthers Wells, 500 sq. ft., Steel.
1—Struthers Wells, 536 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Acme, 594 sq. ft., Copper tubes.
1—Nooter, 786 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Downington, 850 sq. ft., Copper tubes.
1—Buflovak, 1080 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Vulcan, 1220 sq. ft., Stainless.
1—Croll-Reynolds Barometric type 52-B, neoprene lined, 4'4" x 14'.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

1—H.P.M. Steeping Press, 88 tons.
1—H.P.M. Steeping Press, 63 tons.
1—Lab. Hyd. Press 8" x 8".

KETTLES—REACTORS

1—Pfaudler 2 gal. glass lined, jacketed.
1—Patterson Kelly 50 gal., Steel, jacketed.
2—Dopp 80 gal., Steel, jacketed.
2—Dopp 150 gal., Steel, jacketed, agitated.
1—Pfaudler 250 gal., hastelloy C, jacketed.
1—Walter 500 gal., stainless, jacketed, agitated.
1—650 gal., steel, jacketed, 150 psi.
4—Buflovak 750 gal., Steel, jacketed, agitated.
2—Patterson 1000 gal., Steel, jacketed, agitated.
1—Blaw-Knox 1000 gal., Stainless, jacketed, agitated.
6—Struthers Wells 2000 gal., Stainless, jacketed, agitated.
1—Newman 3000# Steel, jacketed, agitated Crutcher.

LABELERS

5—World, National and Ermold Semi-Automatic, motor driven.

PEBBLE AND JAR MILLS

1—Abbe 3'9" x 3'6" silex lined Pebble Mill.
1—Abbe 4' x 5' silex lined Pebble Mill.
1—Abbe 5' x 6' silex lined Pebble Mill.
2—Abbe #1 Eureka Jar Mills, 9 gal.
1—Abbe double Jar Mill 2.6 gal. each.
1—Abbe 10 Jar Mill .8 pint each.

CRUSHERS—PULVERIZERS

1—Jeffrey 18" x 18" single roll Crusher, 10 HP.
1—Fitz Mill model D, Stainless, 7½ HP.
4—Jeffrey 8" x 15", 12" x 20", Hammer Mills.
1—Williams #1 Heavy Duty Hammer Mill, 30 HP.
1—Fairbanks Morse Hammer Mill, 15 HP.
1—Schutte type F Hammer Mill, 50 HP.
1—Williams Hammer Mill, 5 HP.
1—Raymond #00 Screen Mill, 10 HP.
5—Day, Kent and Mead Cage & Disc Mills.
2—Day 18" dia. Pressure type Ointment Mills.
2—Stokes 8" dia. Drug Mills, ½ HP.

MIXERS

1—55 gal. Drum Rolling, ¾ HP.
2—Day #9 "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 gal.
2—Day #6 "Cincinnatus" double arm, 100 gal.
1—Baker Perkins #16 TRM double arm, vacuum, 150 gal., 60 HP.
1—Day #1 "Cincinnatus" double arm, 10 gal.
1—Baker Perkins #14 double arm, 50 gal.
16—Day, Horizontal, Powder; 200, 400, 600, 1000 and 1500#.
1—10 cu. ft. "V" type Stainless, 2 HP.
1—Sprout Waldron 7000#, Horizontal, Powder, jacketed.
1—Robinson 10,000# Horizontal, powder, jacketed.
2—Abbe Aluminum, Horizontal, 400 and 1000#.
3—McClellan 1 cu. ft., Stainless, Conical.
1—Stokes 200#, granulating.
1—Ross 50 gal., Mammoth Change Can.
1—Eppenbach 1 HP Stainless Homo Mixer.

PUMPS

12—Nash Kyter Vacuum; #7, #2, #TS7, and #1251.
2—Stokes Microvac 10 and 115 cfm.
10—Moyno, Rubber, Steel and Stainless, 1" to 4".
12—Proportioning; Roy, Lapp, Hills-McKenna, 75 gph to 705 gph, Stainless.
17—Durco Centrifugal; 1" to 4"; Duriron, Durimet, Chlorimet.
11—LaBour Centrifugal; 1" to 3", Stainless.
7—Taber Centrifugal; 1" to 3", Stainless.
3—Lawrence Vertical Centrifugal; 2½" x 1½", Stainless.
5—Worthite Centrifugal; 1" to 3", Stainless.
5—Oliver Centrifugal; 2" to 5", Olivite.
4—Quimby Centrifugal; 1" to 2", Rubber and Lead.
5—Wilfley Centrifugal; 4", Haveg.
23—Worthington, I. R., Deming, Dayton-Dowd; Centrifugal and Rotary; Iron and Bronze; 1" to 8".

VIBRATING SIFTERS

3—Robinson Triple Deck 30" x 104".
2—Rotex Double Deck 40" x 84".
3—Rotex Single Deck 60" x 84".
3—Robinson Single Deck 40" x 84", Stainless.
4—Sprout Waldron Single Deck 40" x 84", Stainless.
1—Link Belt Single Deck, 3' x 8'.
1—Allis Chalmers Multiple Deck, Low Head.

TABLET PRESSES

2—Stokes DDS2, DD2, Rotary, 7½ HP.
1—Kux model 15-25, Rotary, 5 HP.
1—Colton model 10-35, Rotary, 2 HP.
5—Stokes Single Punch, models R, T, F.

TANKS

1—Haveg 1500 gal., Horizontal, 15 psi.
1—1000 gal., Stainless, Vertical, Closed.
1—500 gal., Stainless, Vertical, Closed.
1—200 gal., Stainless, Horizontal.
1—Pfaudler 60 gal., Glass lined, vacuum.
1—2000 gal., Steel, Vertical, Mixing.
1—4000 gal., Steel, Horizontal, 150 psi.
1—6000 gal., Steel, Horizontal, 75 psi.

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY

2401 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK 51, N. Y. Telephone: CYpress 2-5703

JUST PURCHASED

1—#4TH MIKO, stirrup hammers.

1—Link-Belt #604-18 roto-louvre dryer, 6'4" dia. x 18' long.

1—Link-Belt #310-20 Roto-Louvre dryer, 3'10" x 20'.

3—Baker Perkins 100 gal. jktd., sigma blade mixers, 25 HP.

1—1300 gal. T304 SS kettle, jacket, 5 HP XP agit.

1—750 gal. T304 SS clad reactor, jacket, 10 HP TEFC agit.

1—500 gal. T304 SS reactors, jacketed, 7 1/2 HP, agit.

1—350 gal. T304 SS reactor, vacuum, Jkt. & 3 HP, agit.

24—Sharples #16 Super centrifugals, inconel.

IN STOCK

FILTERS — CENTRIFUGALS

2—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 3' f., rot. vac. filters, pressure precoat, T316SS, ASME.
1—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 8' f. rotary vacuum filter, UNUSED, precoat.
1—Niagara #510-28 vert. pressure leaf filter, T316 SS, 500 sq. ft.
1—Niagara #36H-110 horiz. leaf filter, T304 SS, 100 sq. ft.
1—Sparkler #33-S-28 filter, T304 SS, 150 sq. ft.
21—Sharples #16 super centrifugals, Inconel Bowls, covers, 3 HP. TEFC motors.
8—Sharples #16 Super Centrifugals, T304 SS. (sep. & clarif.).
2—Sharples #18-V Super, vapor-tite, tinned-steel, 3 HP.
2—Bird horiz. contin. Centrifugals: 18" x 28", T304 SS or steel.
3—Bird type CH, 24" x 24", Monel slotted screen, continuous.

DOUBLE ARM MIXERS

71—Baker-Perkins size #17, 200 gal. working capacity, jacketed, sigma or duplex blades, mechanical, hydraulic, or counterweight tilt mechanisms.
3—Baker Perkins #13-VI-BBC, 100 gal., sigma, jktd., 25 HP.
1—J. H. Day 100 gal. sigma-blade, T316 SS, 10 HP.
3—Baker-Perkins sigma-blade, steel: 100, 50 gal.

ROTARY DRYERS — KILNS

1—7'6" dia. x 60' long Kiln, ½" welded shell.
2—7'6" dia. x 100' long kiln, ½" shell, firing hood, 30 HP M-R.
1—9' dia. x 125' long Kiln, ⅝" shell (2) tires.
1—11' dia. x 155' long Traylor kiln, ¾" welded shell.
4—9'8" x 70' dryers, Hardinge class #XA-18, ⅜" shell.
1—7' x 50' dryer, Allis-Chalmers, ⅜" shell, 50 HP.
1—6' x 50' Louisville steam-tube dryer, 15 HP M-R.
1—6' x 25' Louisville rotary steam-tube dryer.
6—Dryers: 5'6" x 50', 4'9" x 30', 4'6" x 40', 4'6" x 32', 4' x 24', steel.
2—Stainless steel dryers: 4' x 12'6", 3' x 10'6".
1—3' x 15' rotary dryer, Everdur metal construction.
1—Link-Belt Mono-tube dryer, 2' x 10', model #24-10.
2—4' dia. Spray Dryers, Western Precip., T304 SS, pilot size, elec. heating.

MILLS

1—Penna. non-clog hammermill, 400 HP, 1952—UNUSED.
1—Mikro #4TH, 50 HP, stirrup hammers.
1—Kennedy-Van Saun 4'x8' rod mill, 50 HP.
4—Allis-Chalmers 5'x22' ball-tube mills, 150 HP.
1—Raymond #5057 Hi-side roller mill, 5-rolls.
1—Raymond 66" 6-roll, mill, 200 HP.
1—Babcock & Wilcox pulverizer, type E-32, 75 HP.
10—Batch Pebble mills: 8'x10', 6'x8', 5'x6', 6'x5', etc.
4—Jaw crushers: 36"x15", 20"x6", 18"x9", 8"x6".
3—Ink or paint mill (3-roll): 9"x24", 6"x14".

LIQUIDATING
CHEMICAL PLANT
ORANGE, TEXAS

REPRESENTATIVES ON PREMISES

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL KETTLES

2—3,500 gal. kettles, Struthers-Wells, 7' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, 11/32" shell, dished heads, 11 turns, SS coil, 10# jacket, two-speed agitator, 10/20 HP.
1—2850 gal., 6' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, horiz. still kettle.
2—2,250 gal. reactors, T316 SS, shell, jacket, 3 HP agit.

COLUMNS — STAINLESS STEEL

1—110" dia. Vulcan scrubber, T316 SS, 10 traps on 12" centers, 252 caps.
1—96" dia. Vulcan scrubber, 10 T316 SS trays 12" centers, 276 caps.
2—96" dia. Vulcan columns, 30 trays, T316 SS, 272 caps per tray.
2—60" dia. x 13' high, Vulcan scrubbers, 10 trays, 100 caps tray, 12" centers.
1—48" dia. column, 30 trays, 66' high, T304 ELC SS.
1—42" dia. T316 SS packed column.
3—30" dia. packed columns, 25' high, T316 SS.
3—24" dia. Vulcan bubble cap columns, 12 trays, T316 SS, 18" spacing, vac.
2—20" dia. T316 SS packed columns, 30' x 25' high, T316 SS.

COLUMNS — COPPER

1—72" dia. Vulcan bubble cap copper column, 46'10" high, 40 trays, Vacuum.
3—48" bubble cap copper columns, 31' & 45' high, Vacuum.
1—24" dia. column, 25'8½" long, 20—trays, vacuum.

FILTERS — CRYSTALLIZERS — CENTRIFUGALS

1—Alco 110 sq. ft. T316 SS pressure leaf filter.
2—Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 SS, 20 HP.
1—Sharples #16P, pressurtite, T304 SS.
4—1200 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 5' dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
7—560 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 3'6" dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
1—Elmco 18" dia. x 24" face rot. vac. filter, T304 SS, precoat.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—17,650 gal., 9' dia. x 36' long, T316 SS, ¼" shell, ⅜" dished heads, w/coil.
1—8,500 gal., 8' dia. x 21'6" high, T316 SS, dished heads.
1—2,850 gal. 6' dia. x 12' long, horiz., dished heads, vacuum.
12—2,300 gal. 7' dia. x 8' high, T316 SS, ¼" shell, coils (some with agitators).
5—2,250 gal., 6'6" O.D. x 8' high ¼" shell, vertical (some jacketed).
2—1,100 gal. 5'6" dia. x 6' high, T316 SS, with paddle agitators, 2 HP.
4—1,200 gal., 5' dia. x 7' high, dished top, 42" deep conical bottom.
7—560 gal., 3'6" dia. x 7' high, ¼", dished top, 4' deep conical bottom.
6—685 gal. vert., T316 SS, open top, int. coils.

CONDENSERS — HEAT EXCHANGERS — CALANDRIAS — COOLERS

2—Condensers 1450, 1200 sq. ft., T316 SS.
14—Condensers, 750 & 800 sq. ft. stainless steel, vertical, T316 SS tubes and heads.
9—Condensers, 427, 400, 410, 550 sq. ft., T316 SS.
6—Calandrias, 140, 145, 150, 157, 262, 277 sq. ft., T316 SS.
11—Exchangers, 64, 70, 75, 80, 100 sq. ft., T316 SS.
12—Exchangers, 20, 30, 47, 48, 52, 54 sq. ft., T316 SS.
15—Exchangers, Cupro-nickel tubes, 50 to 1070 sq. ft.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

3—18,000 gal. aluminum cone bottom tanks, 12' dia. x 31' OAH.
3—Worthington 160 ton steam-jet refrigeration units.
50—T316 SS Pumps, 1" to 6", 1 HP to 20 HP.
2000—Valves, T316 SS up to 10". Flanged valves, globe or gate.
10000'—T316 SS tubing; 1", 2", 3" etc., up to 12".
2—Read 1800 cu. ft. T304 SS weigh hoppers; 11'10" x 10'5" x 10'2", w/Ajax "Co-veyor" shaker st. st. conveyors.
1—Otis Elec. Elevator, automatic, 5000#, 75 FPM.
4—Buffalo T316 SS blowers, 5600, 2330 cfm, 50 HP.
2—St. St. bucket elevators, 60' and 45' high.
1—2,100 gal. aluminum tank, 6' dia. x 10' high, coils.
1—1,000 gal. copper tank, 7'6" dia. x 3' high, ⅛".
18—Separators, T316 SS, 22" x 8' overall depth, cone type.
1—Croll-Reynolds #21 jet vacuum air pump, capacity 50# per hour.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORPORATION

1407 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.
Phone: POplar 3-3505

EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Tolhurst 40" suspended type 347 SS centrifuge, perforated basket, complete with motor and plow.

1—Badger type 316 SS heat exchanger, 630 sq. ft.

1—Badger type 316 SS heat exchanger, 500 sq. ft.

2—Condenser Service SS heat exchangers, 350 sq. ft.

1—Struthers Wells type 316 SS heat exchanger 350 sq. ft.

9—Davis Engineering SS heat exchangers, 230 sq. ft. (NEW).

1—Badger type 316 SS heat exchanger, 170 sq. ft.

16—Davis Engineering SS heat exchangers, 145 sq. ft. (NEW).

2—Patterson 1020 sq. ft. steel heat exchanger.

8—Struthers Wells steel heat exchangers, 885 sq. ft.

1—Vulcan type 347 SS bubble cap column, 4' x 18 trays.

1—Vulcan type 316 SS bubble cap column, 42" x 12 trays.

1—Vulcan type 316 SS bubble cap column, 3' x 7 trays.

1—Vulcan type 316 SS bubble cap column, 36" x 8 plates.

1—Niagara Stainless Steel Filter, Model 36H-110-3.

1—Blaw-Knox steel bubble cap column, 36" x 24 trays (NEW).

1—Tolhurst 40" suspended type 316 SS centrifuge, perforated basket, complete with motor and plow.

4—Tolhurst center slung 30" rubber covered centrifuges, complete with perforated baskets and motors.

1—Niagara Stainless Steel Filter, Model 510-28.

1—Sweetland #3 Stainless Steel Filter.

12—Sweetland #12 filters with 72 SS leaves.

1—Oliver type 316 SS rotary vacuum precoat filter, 3' x 4', complete.

1—Feinc SS rotary vacuum string filter, 3' x 3', (NEW).

8—Alco SS jacketed reactors, 3000 gal. complete with agitators and drives.

1—Edgemoor type 316 SS jacketed reactor, 750 gal.

1—Buflovak SS jacketed 500 gal. reactor, complete with agitator and drive.

1—Struthers Wells type 316 SS jacketed kettle, 3500 gal., 7' dia. x 12' high, 11/32" shell, dished heads, 11 turn coil, complete with agitator, drive and coils.

1—Pfaudlertype 316 SS 150 gal. jacketed reactor, complete with impeller type agitator, drive and baffle.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co. SS jacketed autoclave, 225 gal., 250 psi jacket and 250 psi internal.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co. SS jacketed autoclave, 125 gal., 250 psi jacket and 250 psi internal.

2—Steel & Alloy Tank Co. SS pressure tanks, 300 and 100 gal., 250 psi.

1—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor, complete with anchor type agitator and drive.

1—Baker Perkins 5 gal. double arm sigma blade jacketed mixer, Size 8, Type CE, complete with motor and drive.

2—Baker Perkins SS 100 gal. double arm sigma blade jacketed mixers.

1—Baker Perkins, Size 16 TRM, 150 gal. double arm sigma blade jacketed mixer, complete with motor and drive.

2—Sturtevant #7 dustless type 304 SS batch blenders, (NEW).

1—Buflovak type 316 SS single drum dryer 48" x 84", complete.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

BUY ON TERMS!

SUPER DECANTER

Sharples PN 14. Complete with 10 HP motor. New 1956. Very Little use. Type 316 S.S. contact parts.

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SPECIALS

Pebble Mills: Patterson D 3 x 4' porc.
Disintegraters: Rietz RD18-P, steel, 75 hp.
Mixer: Baker-Perkins size 17, 200 gal.
Percolators: Pfaudler, stainless, 54 x 42"
Mills: Fitzpatrick model D, st., jktd.
Rectifying Column: copper 16" dia. x 38'
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 24" rubber, 2-speed.
Mix-Mullers: Simpson Lab., Porte, #00.
Dewaterers: Davenport model 3A, 3 hp.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 20" type 316 st. st.

Write us or call Seeley 8-1431
Send us a list of your idle machines.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
814 W. Superior St. Chicago 22, Ill.

2—OLIVER PRESS, PRECOAT FILTERS 5'3" x 3'—Type 316 S.S.

4—RIBBON BLENDERS, 2500 gallons Roller Bearings Stuffing Boxes.

1—BALL MILL 5 x 6 Jacketed.

5—NICKEL KETTLES, 500 gallons, Agitated, Jacketed.

1—AT&M 24" S.S. Solid Basket Underdriven.

MACHINECRAFT CORPORATION
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MI 2-7634

"Geared to Serve You"

Tolhurst 26" S/S 316 Centrifuge XP motor
100 gal Stainless Hi-Pressure Vac Kettle
Colton 216 Rotary Tablet Presses—MD
Stokes RD3 Rotary Tablet Press
Knapp wrap around Labeler to 1 gal w/ears
500-50-24 gal steel & burrstone Pebble Mills
Parsons 1250CFM Dust Collector
Shriver Filter Presses-36"-24"-18"-15"-7"
Day 8 gallon Pony Mixer w/gearhead motor
1000# dry powder Ribbon Mixers—MD
Colton 4PF Piston Filler—MD

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UNION Rebuilt Machinery Established 1912

At Bargain Prices

Werner & Pfleiderer 3,000 gal. and 3,500 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixers.

Baker Perkins 50 and 100 gal. Stainless Steel Double Arm Mixers.

Ross Super 3, High Speed three Roll Mill.

Sperry and American Seitz Stainless Steel Filters.

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Polypropylene Facility

—Continued from page 5

mer grades are inaugurated in AviSun's pilot plant in Marcus Hook, moved along to semi-commercial stage, also in Marcus Hook, and finally into commercial production here. AviSun will also maintain across-the-board technical service facilities.

The engineering and construction for the polypropylene plant was handled by Sun Oil and the Koppers engineering and construction division. Earl M. Honeycutt, manager of manufacturing-polymers, is in charge of the new facility for AviSun.

Fertilizer Business in US Off Last Year

—Continued from page 7

while the decreases ranged to 37 percent (Hawaii).

In the areas showing increases, USDA points out, 7.7 percent more fertilizer was consumed, while in the areas showing decreases the consumption was 859,728 tons (6.6 percent) lower.

The tonnage was higher in most of the northern and western states and generally lower in the southeastern states.

The total consumption of mixtures during the last fertilizer year was 349,784 tons. A cumulative increase of 231,141 tons (6.6 percent) of mixtures was shown for twenty-three areas and a decrease of 562,925 tons (4.9 percent) for twenty-eight areas.

Larger quantities were used in most of the states of the New England, west north central, mountain, and Pacific regions, while in the majority of the other areas the use was smaller than in the preceding year.

Consumption of materials for direct application last year, including secondary and trace nutrient materials, amounted to 8,162,740 tons—36.3 percent of all fertilizers used, compared with 35.3 percent for the preceding year. The quantity of these materials was 156,536 tons (2 percent) more than that in 1956-57.

Compared with the previous year, the chemical nitrogen materials and the natural organic materials were consumed in larger amounts, while the use of phosphate, potash, and secondary and trace nutrient materials decreased. The changes in consumption of chemical nitrogen, natural organic, and phosphate materials followed the general patterns of the past five years.

Reversal of the Pattern

The decreased consumption of potash materials was a reversal of the pattern, it was pointed out.

The way USDA sees it, the increase in consumption of chemical nitrogen materials was due largely to greater use of anhydrous ammonia, nitrogen solutions, and ammonium sulfate. The larger tonnages of these materials together with increases in ammonium nitrate and other chemical nitrogen products, it was added, more than offset the decreased tonnages of ammonium nitrate-limestone mixtures, sodium nitrate and urea.

Compared with 1956-57, the changes in the areal use of anhydrous ammonia ranged from a decrease of 14.6 percent in Puerto Rico to an increase of 65.4 percent in the east north central region. The percentage increases in this region, the west north central (43.5 percent), west south central (32.2 percent), and mountain (30.4 percent) regions were all above the national increase of 28.9 percent.

Consumption Figures Given

The total consumption of nitrogen solutions and aqua ammonia was 9.9 percent higher in 1957-58; the increase was only 4.4 percent in the Pacific region, the area of greatest use, but more than 50 percent in the New England, east north central, west north central and west south central regions.

On the other hand, the use of such materials decreased greatly in Hawaii, owing to labor troubles on the sugar plantations.

Consumption of the principal natural organic products (composts, dried manures, sewage sludges) was only a little higher in 1957-58, while the use of most other products in this category was generally lower than in the preceding year.

Total consumption of phosphate materials, USDA reports, decreased 12,118 tons (.5 percent) from that in 1956-57. The principal change was in the use of colloidal phosphate and phosphate rock, an increase of 15,362 tons (1.8 percent).

The use of superphosphates (22 percent grades and under) decreased 82,108 tons (14.7 percent); the consumption in each of forty-one areas was lower than in 1956-57. Although the use of grades of superphosphate containing over 22 percent P_2O_5 was lower in twenty-seven areas, the increases in the other areas were sufficient to give a slightly higher net total (394 tons, .1 percent).

A First in Many Years

Total consumption of potash materials in 1957-58 was lower by 2.7 percent. This, USDA points out, is the first time in many years that the total tonnage of these products has not shown an annual increase. The use of the 50-62 percent grades of potassium chloride, which comprised 81.3 percent of the total consumption of potash materials, decreased 11,379 tons (3 percent). The decreases were principally in the east south central, west south central, and south Atlantic regions and in Hawaii.

The quantities of cost of the secondary and trace nutrient materials were lower in 1957-58 than in 1956-57. The use of gypsum (888,702 tons) comprising 95 percent of the total tonnage of such materials decreased only .3 percent.

Fertilizers used in 1957-58 contained a total of 6,512,387 tons of primary plant nutrients (N, available P_2O_5 and K_2O). The consumption of the nutrients was 135,185 tons (2.1 percent) more than the year previous. In 1957-58 the nutrients comprised 2,284,359 tons of N, 2,292,890 tons of available P_2O_5, and 1,935,138 tons of K_2O.

Compared with the preceding year, nitrogen increased 7 percent, but decreases occurred in available P_2O_5 (.5 percent), and K_2O (.1 percent).

Titanium Dioxide

—Continued from page 5

in capacity. In Australia, the firm's subsidiary, Australian Titan Products, plans almost to treble its capacity by 1964.

Travancore Titanium Products in India, a firm in which British Titan has a substantial holding, is going to double capacity by 1961. British Titan points out that the Indian market is expanding and will doubtless continue to do so as industrialization proceeds in India.

In South Africa, the firm says that along with African Explosives & Chemical Industries, Ltd., it will establish a plant at Umbogintwini, near Durban. This plant is expected to be completed sometime about 1962 and will have an annual capacity of 10,000 tons.

Another plant, set to cost about $17 million, has been scheduled for Canada. The unit will have a capacity of 20,000 tons per annum and will produce both rutile and anatase. Allowance is being made for future growth. Also, the plant will be a self-containing unit, making its own acid and manufacturing titanium oxide from titanium slag which is already produced in Canada. A site has not yet been chosen.

Gen'l Electric Signs

—Continued from page 5

to be served at an accelerated pace because of this license agreement.

Acquisition of a 160-acre site, near Mount Vernon, Ind., and plans for a multimillion-pound commercial plant for the production of "Lexan," GE's trademark for its polycarbonate plastic materials, were recently announced by GE. Ground breaking for the plant occurred last month, and production is anticipated for mid-1960.

For the past year and a half, "Lexan" resin has been produced by GE's pilot plant and semi-works facilities in Pittsfield. This production will continue until the new plant goes on stream. More than 125 commercial applications for injection-molded plastics parts are now being supplied from the Pittsfield plant, and this number of applications is growing steadily.

Insecticide Research

—Continued from page 5

fort is called for, lest we lose whole species by our delay."

Rep. Lee Metcalf of Montana noted that the $2.5 million provided annually for the study in the house bill represents less than 1 percent of the wholesale value of the chemical sprays produced commercially in 1956.

He said that the use of sprays for agricultural, forestry and other purposes has grown phenomenally since 1940, rising from a wholesale value of $40 million to $290 million in 1956. He said that the figure is expected to pass the $1 billion mark by 1975.

Dow to Alcan's Rescue

—Continued from page 4

in Canada and overseas, also will obtain supplies from Dominion Magnesium, Ltd., a Canadian Company.

The aluminum exchanged with Dow will be used by the Dow Metal products Company Division. The unit was formed recently to fabricate aluminum and other metals.

Alcan says it is shutting down a unit wih a 4,000-ton annual capacity. According to the Canadian firm, it has operated at rates substantially below capacity in recent years and has been producing magnesium mainly for export.

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NACA's Annual Session

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"Sales and Marketing of Pesticides," by Robert S. Thompson, president of Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., and "Advertising and Promotion of Pesticides," by L. F. Czufin, of California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif.

Next there will be a panel on wildlife, with J. Dreessen, of the NACA staff in Washington, D. C., as moderator.

Panel members will include: W. W. Dykstra, of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior; Clarence H. Hoffman, of the Department of Agriculture's installation at Beltsville, Md., and Dr. Charles Lincoln, of the University of Arkansas.

On October 23 there will be a presentation called "NACA Works for the Industry." Participating will be members of the NACA staff and the chairmen of the following committees: Legislative, L. G. Gemmell; Public Relations, Arthur Northwood, jr.; traffic, G. W. Wilson; lawyers, G. T. Scriba, and technical advisory, R. Barron.

This will be followed by two talks: "World Pest Control Developments," by Dr. Herbert L. Haller, assistant to the administrator of the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture; and "HR 6436—How It Affects the Industry," by J. A. Noone, of NACA and Justus Ward, of the Department of Agriculture.

Salk Vaccine

—Continued from page 7

vaccines in field trials which, to be definitive, must involve large population groups. The capacity of the virus to spread among contacts means that in such a controlled field trial, some nonvaccinated controls will become infected and thus presumably become immune—a complicating factor in such a study.

• The development of standards to determine the possible presence or absence of stray agents in the vaccine. Over forty simian agents, including B-virus, have been encountered in the routine testing of killed polio virus vaccine. These are derived from the monkey tissues used. Little is known of their pathogenicity for men, except B-virus and even here the minimum infecting dose is not known.

• The establishment of carefully designed and evaluated studies to demonstrate the production of specific antibodies in 90 percent or more of inoculated susceptibles in order to assure the potency of such vaccines.

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A. Many types can be cured, but only if they are discovered and treated early.

Q. How can cancer be discovered in time?
A. By your doctor who has available many diagnostic tests.

Q. What is the American Cancer Society?
A. The only national voluntary agency which fights cancer by research, education and service to cancer's victims.

Q. What has it accomplished?
A. It helped save an American from dying of cancer on an average of every seven minutes last year.

Q. Does that mean it has solved the cancer problem?
A. Unfortunately, no. Despite the advances made, more than 235,000 Americans will die of cancer this year.

Q. Can I help to prevent this tragedy?
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Why shop for penny savings? "CACHALOT" fatty alcohols' constant uniformity saves you money where it counts: in your plant and process.

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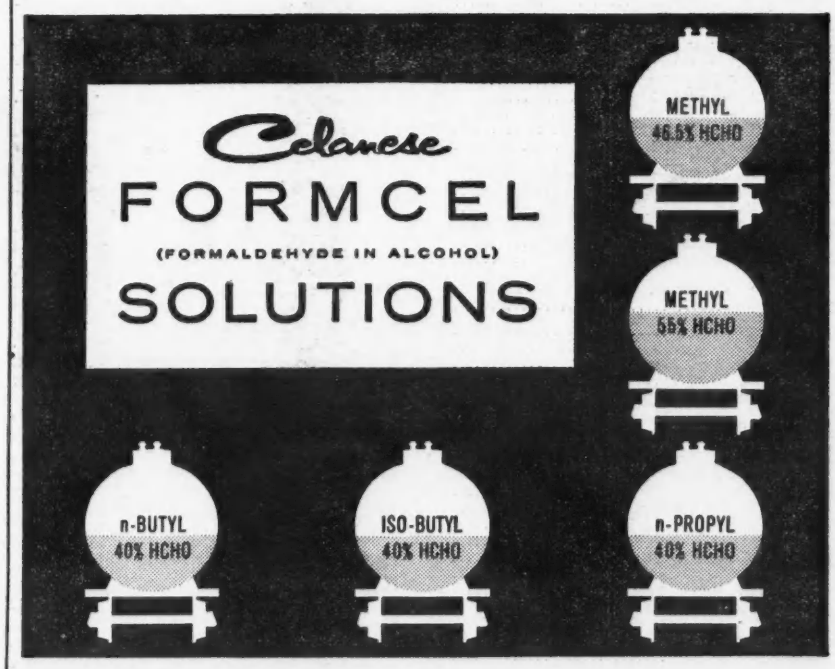

How to expand capacity without putting a penny into plant

Do you use formaldehyde in resin condensation reactions? Then you may well be able to increase the productive capacity of your plant with no extra capital investment. By using Celanese FORMCEL SOLUTIONS you can work with larger batch sizes than are possible with standard 37% formalin. What's more, your operation will be more economical, since dehydration times are substantially lessened. You save, too, on labor costs as well as outlay for utilities. For prices and technical data on FORMCEL SOLUTIONS, write to: Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16. Celanese® Formcel®

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